St. Cloud Is Rapidly Filling Up With Visitors Who Desire to Enjoy An Ideal Winter

Come to St. Cloud Where Hospitality Abounds

1917 AUGUST 1917						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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St. Cloud Tribune

ST. CLOUD TEMPERATURE

Date	Min.	Max.
Aug. 16	94	71
Aug. 17	94	71
Aug. 18	95	71
Aug. 19	94	71
Aug. 20	80	73
Aug. 21	80	72
Aug. 22	81	75

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COUNCIL ASKS FOR BIDS ON MILES OF STREET PAVING

Tenth Street to East City Limits, Pennsylvania to the Lake, Florida From Eleventh to Seventh Street, Massachusetts From Eleventh to Railroad and Tenth From Massachusetts to Missouri, Totaling Nearly Three Miles To Be Paved

STATUS OF MARRIED MEN UNDER THE DRAFT TO BE DECIDED SHORTLY

Washington.—A new definite statement of the administration's interpretatios of the exemption of married men and those with dependents is expected within the next few days. President Wilson has taken up the question and probably will settle the problem himself.

ST. CLOUD FINE IN SUMMER

Misses Marie Bach and Celia Finnigan, of New York City, left this morning for their homes after spending their summer vacation in St. Cloud. They were delighted with the summer climate in St. Cloud and especially wih the bathing in East Lake Tohopekaliga, the best place in the state for water sports summer and winter.

St. Cloud is soon to have practically three miles more brick paved streets, the city council having this week advertised for bids for certain streets included in their plans to add to the beauty and value of the city property as well as provide streets of lasting quality for the use of our citizens and thousands of visitors.

The streets as laid out for the new paving are as follows:

Tenth Street

Florida avenue to Ohio avenue, 24 feet wide.

Ohio avenue to Indiana avenue, 20 feet wide.

Indiana avenue to East Corporation limit, 8 feet wide.

Massachusetts avenue to Kentucky avenue, 28 feet wide.

Kentucky avenue to Missouri avenue, 18 feet wide.

Massachusetts Avenue

Eleventh street to right of way of A. C. L. Ry., 28 feet wide.

Florida Avenue

Seventh street to Eleventh street, 15 feet wide on each side of parking in center.

Pennsylvania Avenue

Railroad right of way to Lake Front Boulevard, 15 feet wide.

Curbing to be of 4x14 granite, 4 1-2x12 cement, or combined cement curb 4 1-2x12 and 18 inch, 24 inch, 30 inch or 36 inch gutter.

Paving material to be of vitrified brick, asphaltic concrete, asphalt macadam or cement concrete.

It is planned by the council to issue time certificates for these contracts, word having been received from several brick contractors that such certificates would be accepted for the work, and to give the property owners several years to pay their two-thirds of the cost, which is to be assessed to the abutting property.

Although protests were filed with the council last week when the paving matter was up for consideration, certain property owners on Pennsylvania aveue objecting to the plans, some of whom contend that they wanted a full-width street when paved, other property owners, owning the majoriy of the property between the railroad and the lake on Pennsylvania avenue petitioned the council to pave the street at this time with as wide a paving as the money available would permit. Action was taken looking to compliance with the petition calling for paving at the meeting of the council held last Monday.

Mr. P. Rothrock addressed the council and stated that while he did not want to appear opposing paving altogether, he wanted a 24-foot brick or asphalt street. When it was explained that Pennsylvania avenue was to be paved fifteen feet wide with a three-foot gutter curb, making twenty-one feet, but little objection was heard.

At the meeting of the council Tuesday, while the fire ordinance was being considered, Capt. L. D. Frost appeared before the council, representing taxpayers in the matter of water and sewer extensions and street paving and asked a number of questions concerning the mode of procedure to be undertaken by the council.

Mr. Frost stated that he did not want to be understood as fighting public improvements, but that he wished to talk with the council regarding the methods of such improvements that the city would make no mistake that would be regrettable in the future. He stated that a number of taxpayers had consulted attorney with regard to use of certain city funds and that he would be pleased to be present with the taxpayers' attorney and the city attorney at some future date and talk the matter over.

Mr. Frost called the council's attention to the provisions of the bond issue election, and stated that the taxpayers had been advised by their attorney that no money could be used for other than the purpose set out in the election call. He referred to the widening of one of the streets two feet more than called for in the original election notice, and asked by what authority it had been done. No action was taken by the council on Mr. Frost's remarks.

A. Diefendorf asked the council to withhold their advertising for bids to pave Tenth street to the east city limits, stating that in view of the fact that there was to be an election Sept. 15, to decide whether this same street would be paved in the special road district, it was unjust to the taxpayers to advertise for the city to do the same work, since there were two kinds of material to be voted on in the district election and the city was asking for bids on brick. The council advised that it was not likely that any action would be taken on the contracts until after it was ascertained whether the district bonds carried for asphalt which includes that part of Tenth street in question. It was mentioned that the brick propositions to be voted on did not include any paving within the city.

G. A. R. VETERANS ARE HOLDING REUNION IN BOSTON THIS WEEK

Thousands of veterans of the civil war and their families are in Boston this week to attend the fifty-first encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and were officially welcomed Monday by Lieut.-Gov. Coolridge and Mayor Curley. Others speakers were former Gov. John L. Bates, Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny, of Massachusetts.

A conspicuous figure among the union soldiers was a man in Confederate gray—Major Frank M. Burrows, now in the government service at Washington but formerly of the Culpepper Minnute Men. Major Burrows, hale and hearty at 78 years, was apparently the only Confederate soldier at the encampment. He expressed the opinion that the Confederate Veterans should hold a meeting in Boston.

The National Association of Patriotic Instructors, an affiliated society, adopted resolutions favoring enactment of laws by congress making The Sar Spangled Banner the national anthem and designating June 14 as annual flag day in recognition of the making of the first American flag by Betsy Ross in Philadelphia, June 14, 1777.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared unexpectedly in the hall and addressed his old comrades, Recalling the overthrow of autocracy in China and Russia, Gen. Miles declared that "democracy is traveling around the world."

"You blazed the way," he said, "and others are following your lead."

"Gustave Wilhelm Goethals" Was Real Name of "Friend of Kaiser"

"George W." Geothals resigned from the shipbuilding board of the United States, after being under fire for more than a month, brought about by a disagreement between Goethals and Mr. Denham, but the public has never been given all the details as to the real reason for Goethal's readiness to quit so gracefully.

"Gustave Wilhelm Goethals," the real name of the man known to the world as George W. Goethals, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., about 61 years ago., but when he went to West Point he was dubbed "George Washington" Goethals, and he let that name stick. A birth certificate, a certified copy of which is in the hands of the government, proves beyond a doubt that Gustave Wilhelm Goethals is the same Gearge W. Goethals who became famous because the United States permitted him to be associated with the Panama canal. These facts came out during the investigation which preceeded Goethal's resignation from his latest place of honor with the government.

Truly he proved he was a "friend of the Kaiser" in his actions regarding the building of ships when delays meant much to the nation with whom Uncle Sam had engaged in war. That he was true to hereditary instincts in his actions can now be substantiated by the records in the possession of the Federal Government.

Further than being of German descent, bearing the Kaiser's name as an evidence of this close relationship with the fatherland, Geo. W. Goethals was president of a company of engineers in New York, said to have been financed by the steel trust, that were to handle the gigantic shipbuilding plans of the United States. This connection indicates the reason for Goethal's adherence to the steel shipbuilding program so closely.

In Savannah, Ga., a certain firm had bbeen advised they would receive a number of steel ships to build, and promptly made arrangements to finance the work through the banks of Savannah. Later Mr. Goethals informed the contracter at Savannah that he would receive the contract provided a certain New York Trust Co., was given the opportunity of financing the deal, and on the refusal of the Savannah man to allow the New York concern to finance the deal, no contracts were received.

This information was given the St. Cloud Tribune last night by one of the most reliable business men in the state, who recently visited New York and obtained the facts from an official who made the investigations for the government. Many startling revelations were made to the government, and a quick resignation of Goethals has kept the public, up to now, from knowing that Goethals' real name was not George but "Gustave Wilhelm Goethals."

RED CROSS OF ST. CLOUD SHIPPED BOX OF SUPPLIES

Tuesday the St. Cloud Red Cross Association shipped two boxes containing 380 pounds of supplies for soldiers at the front. The goods were consigned to the central office for the southern divisions, located at Atlanta, and is only part of the supply that is soon to go forward from this city. The ladies of St. Cloud have given much of their time to this work, and plans are on foot for continuing this work throughout the year.

W. G. King was laid up during the past week suffering from an attack of acute indigestion, but his many friends will be glad to learn that he was able to be out again the first of this week.

Ten Commandments

1. Honor thy city and keep its sanitary laws.

2. Remember thy cleaning day, and keep it wholly.

3. Thou shalt love thy children, and provide for them decent homes and playgrounds.

4. Thou shalt keep fresh air in thy home day and night.

5. Thou shalt not keep in disorder thy alley, thy back yards, thy hall and stairways.

6. Thou shalt not kill thine own worthy neighbor's bodies with poisonous air and disease-breeding filth.

7. Thou shalt not let thy filthy fly live.

8. Thou shou not steal thy children's happiness from them by neglecting thair health.

9. Thou shalt not bear filthy, decayed teeth in thy mouth nor intolerate them in the mouths of those about thee.

10. Thou shalt not spit on the sidewalks, nor on the floor, nor in the street car, nor in any public place whatsoever.

MODERN FIRE REGULATIONS WILL COME WITH NEW PLANT

In keeping with the modern improvements that are rapidly nearing completion, St. Cloud will have the most approved ordinances governing buildings of all sorts within the city, especially the fire limit district, which will bring to the taxpayers the lowest fire insurance rates to be obtained.

Tuesday the fire regulations approved by the Southeastern Underwriters Association were read in the form of an ordinance, and will be given final passage at the next meeting of the city council. The contents of these regulations will be made public through the Tribune as soon as passed by the council.

With the completion of the city's new water works and the addition of the powerful auto truck with pump and all modern fire fighting equipment, these regulations will put St. Cloud in the class with the most modern cities in the country insofar as fire protection is concerned and will lower the fire insurance rates to such a point that they will no longer be prohibitive.

Other ordinances regulating the operation of motion picture theaters, erection of buildings, etc., will also be passed by the council at an early date.

Mrs Mattie L. Thomason, a trained nurse, and daughter Merle, arrived in St. Cloud Tuesday and will make their future home at 308 Massachusetts avene north. The reading of the Tribune truned the trick and landed them in the Wonder City.—J. W.

Judge Speer Decided Selective Draft Was Constitutional Act

Mount Airy, Ga., Aug. 20.—Federal District Judge Speer held the selective draft law constitutional in a decision here today. Decision was rendered on application for writs of habeas corpus for Albert Jones and John Story, held in Richmond county, Georgia jail, charged with violating the law, and was presented by Thomas E. Watson. Watson contended that the law is in contravention of the involuntary servitude amendment.

Judge Speer left for Fairfield, N. C., where it is expected he will decide whether or not "The Jeffersonian," a magazine published by Watson, shall be allowed the mails. It has been denied admission by the postmaster at Thomson, Ga., the place of publication, because it contained what had been charged to be seditious utterances.

Judge Speer, in denying the writs, declared that, to agree to the contention that the selective draft law contravenes the thirteenth amendment, would be to conclude that the soldier is a slave.

"Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth," said Judge Speer, "nothing more degrading to that indispensable and gallant body of citizes trained in arms, to whose manhood, skill and courage is and must be committed the task of maintaining the very existence of the nation and all that its people hold dear."

Answering the contention of the petitioners that, by the common law, it was their right to "remain within the realm" and that this right should be held to relieve them from military service beyond the borders of the United States, Judge Speer said the common law could not prevail against the explicit provision of an act of Congress, which was empowered by the constitution to raise and support armies.

Drew Caradine, who had been confined at the county jail for two months as a result of a fight with Engineer Ginn, Tuesday paid his fine and was released, coming to the city for a short visit before leaving for his old home in Memphis. It is reported that Mr. Caradine will return and appear before the grand jury in connection with charges against other persons said to be implicated in the difficulty between he and Ginn [illegible] with reference to investigations that have been going on for sevral weeks.

PLUMBING

When You Do Come

to the question of plumbing for the bath-room, don't overlook anything. The most important problem in the home confronts you then, or confronts us, if you are wise enough to put the problem up to us. There will be no leakage, no bursts, and no evidence of slip shop work after we're done.

Walter Harris

New York Ave. (Makinson Bldg.) ST. CLOUD, FLA.

TELL OF DEFECTS IN POLK COUNTY ROADS

Lakeland, Fla.—C. C. Martin, of Mulberry, chairman of the Advisory Board of this county, was asked by a Tribune representative yesterday as to whether he has changed his mind with reference to the roads being constructed in this county, and he replied by saying:

"I have been requested by many to directly reply to the communication published by the Tribune two weeks ago with referecne to the road situation in Polk county, but prefer to only give the opinion of the Advisory Board and the engineer employed by the county as rendered in a second report we have made to the county commissiones, which ought to give my explicit opinion as to what we think."

His report to the commmissioners of Polk county this week was in part as follows:

"We desire to briefly call your attention to some of the conditions existing in the various contractors' work which appeared in this investigation and in justice to the representative of the Pittsbubrg Tesing Laboratory, and to the Advisory Board, we wish to make it perfectly clear that your attention has been called in different ways to all the defects we are about to mention as evidenced by letters and reports filed with you and dating from last January to the present time.

"Attention was called very early in the work, particularly in letters of January 23 and March 26 in the poor quality of the clay being used and the utter lack of any attempt being made to make proper mixture in order to secure something approaching a uniform sand-clay base. It was then asserted that through the breaking down and cracking of such improperly constructed babse there would be failure of the pavement laid upon it due to checking, splitting and cracking. Evidence of the truth of this assertion is striking shown in the report of the examination. In a stretch of the pavement a little more than a mile northerly from the Lucerne Park railroad station, there were counted 325 separate cracks in nine-tenths of a mile, and about three miles northerly from the Florence Villa station there were 398 cracks in eight-tenths of a mile. This cracking is continuing and can only result in the failure of the entire pavement thus affected.

"In the report of the Engineering Board in a stretch of two and a half miles of road beginning one and one-quarter miles northerly from Winter Haven postoffice, out of eleven holes drilled in the crown of the road, only two showed a thickness of as much as two inches. In view of the present condition of this particular road, which will undoubtedly go to pieces within one year, we urge that the surfacing be rejected and replaced at once. No mention of this condition was made, however, in the summing up, stress being laid very improperly, we believe, on averages.

"Where the pavement is rutted and cracked badly and where the pavement is patched extensively, the work should be condemned, rejected and replaced, and where the defects were caused by faulty base the clay shold be replaced or reworked to prevent recurrence of the defects.

"At several of your meetings, your board was requested to have the analysis of the surface mixtures filed. This, to our knowledge, has not been done at this time. Since our request many areas of pavement too rich in asphalt have shown up which we were unable to previously determine without these reports.

"To this date the entire construction of the roads has been under the supervision of the Jaudon Engineering Co., but we have called attention from time to time to defects which have occurred or would occur to aid in the betterment of the construction. Apparently no notice was given to these suggestions other than the statement that the roads were not accepted. As a result in one instance 40 per cent of one contractor's work is defective and only ten per cent of the funds have been retained to replace this pavement. The present conditions of the roads shows that the work has not had proper supervision, and that a change should be made in order that the balance of the work will be completed in a proper manner.

"Gentlemen, you were elected by the taxpayers to represent them in any work that came up during your term of office, and the work now being done by you of road building, is the most important work that has ever come before any board of commissioners since this was a county, and it is now your duty to devote every minute of your time to this work, if necessity requires it. We say now, most positively, we are not getting good roads—we are not getting our money's worth. We want you gentlemen 'to stop' wait, listen.' There is danger ahead.

"If on account of conflicting reports there still exists a doubt in your minds as to the road conditions of the roads already built, we recommend that a referee, preferably some government engineer, be employed to make a thorough examination of the roads and report the results in his findings to you."

ENDLESS JOB

"My wife finds our portable house quite a convenience."

"Eh?"

"We have to turn it around for her, o face the sunset, and again so she can see the sunrise when she feels so inclined."

TAKING CHANCES

There was a man who fancied that
by driving good and fast
He'd get his car across the track before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch, and
make the train hands sore.
There was a man who fancied this;
there isn't any more.

—Railway Conductor.

Equipped for the Journey

Little Bennie was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Bennie exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carrying an extra tire."

The Terrible Infant

Rector (after exposition of Sunday school lesson to infant class)—Now, would any little boy or girl like to ask me a question?

The Terrible Infant—Have you got on trousers under that gown?

The St. Cloud-Melbourne Highway
Ocean to Gulf Route

WHY BRICK IS A DEPENDABLE MATERIAL FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Each and every brick is a single unit of construction going to make up a continuous width and length when bound together with concrete. The grouting of a brick highway is unquestionably a sound business proposition. The grout binds the brick together in suchh a manner that heavy loads passing over such roadway are supported by an unyielding resistance which distributes the weight to the bounds of a greater surface area, which is formed by the bridging of cement concrete and brick into one solid and complete mass.

Another and more important item in this especial highway is the fact that the road is to cover a good long stretch of territory that is low and at times very wet and subject to overflow, this class of pavement is not affected by the water, while those of asphaltic composition are damaged in an irreparable manner and are rotted out for good.

Brick

A properly vitrified brick is the cheapest and best material for the St. Cloud-Melbourne Highway, for the following reasons: It is a material within itself, it is delivered upon the ground in such a manner that it is easily inspected and is in the form of cubical blocks of uniform texture so that any variations can be detected at once, and the same can be rejected upon the ground before and after laying.

The burning, fusing and amalgamation of the component parts of shale, silica, clay, which is selected with regard to its burning and binding qualities and which is completely massed into one product under intense heat forms the outer coating in the burning and so classifies the block so that an expert upon looking at the exterior of the brick or block can readily determine at a glance the class and use to which each individual block is entitled.

A highway composed of vitrified brick is the simplest form of construction of any material that can be used. If a brick is any way unfit to perform the duties to which it is to be subjected, it is taken up and disposed of alongside the highway. This brick, if of improper form or of a nature that it is not first class for the paving, becomes a fit material for the fap ffin Yhnctaoincmfwypvbgkqjfw construction of approaches to other roads, turnouts and farm crossings or driveways, and the culls, when broken up constitute the very best material that can be used in the construction of piers and abutments and for the laying up of culverts, using them as an aggregate in the construction of the concrete, and many other necessary works such as retaining walls, waterbreaks, etc., alogn highways.

A brick highway of proper material will last on a sand cushion and properly grouted with concrete composed of a mixture of sand and cement, with a stone or concrete curbing composed sand, cement and crushed stone or slag, will last a natural lifetime, without repairing or other expense except the upkeep of the drainways and grade along the roadway.

The brick companies or contractors will readily guarantee these pavements for five years without cost, and the brick are guaranteed for twenty years against erosion or deterioration. The repairing of a brick highway, if necessary, which may be caused by settlement of grading or other causes, does not require the services of a large force of men or the maintenance for upkeep of an expensive plant, together with the services of a force of expert mixers and driers that are ever necessary to be ready at all times to go upon the work and render service for patching and resurfacing a work which is constantly required in all road work where a bitumen or asphaltic mixture is used. It must be remembered that at all times an asphalt road requires the services of an experts—men of great skill and drawing the highest pay, while on the other hand any common laborer with a team of mules can go upon a brick highway and repair it, no matter what the requirement.

The services of these experts, together with the plant upkeep, will represent a constant annual outlay, not only to pay for material, but for the high priced labor required in the making of such repairs. In Lake and Polk counties hundreds of patches and repairs are now visible after a lapse of from a few months on a portion of the road, to two years on the ones longest constructed. Many of these patches cover an area of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred square feet. If these roads are any criterion as to what might happen in Osceola county, it would be well to send a committee of taxpayers to Polk county so they may be able to inspect the work done there under the direction of the Joudon Engineering Co., and the representative of the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory of Pittsburg, Pa. Any person with judgment would know that with as much expert [illegible] represent that all the trouble is absolutely with the material, although the great asphalt trust is trying to lay the blame upon the contractors. It is a foregone conclusion that contractors are bound to perform their work in accordance with the plans and specifications under which the work was bid, and that they have been doing so right along, and that their work has been passed, approved and inspected nby these firms, and now the roads are under the inspection of the tax payers and the corps of expert engineers employed to go over and determine the value of this road as it now stands and the decision is that forty per cent of the value of this entire construction is now void on account of this material. Hundreds of cracks and broken pieces are to be seen in every part of this work. We invite the taxpayers to go upon this work and see for themselves the condition, obtain the report that has been rendered by expert engineers and read for yourself the truth of this statement. The taxpayers of Road District No. 1 are not in position to rebuild a highway every other year. It is estimated that with any asphaltic mix are built in a complete and scientific way with an indestructible base and curbing to contain the edges, and hold the material intact, let alone the double amount of grading that it will require, that the asphalt roadway will cost one-half as much again as the vitrified brick grouted and laid with concrete curbing.

The continued success of vitrified brick pavements laid on a plain sand foundation, thoroghly wet and rolled, then filled with sand only, in Florida has been demonstrated for a period of over twelve years—in Tampa, Kissimmee, Orlando, Sanford, Palatka, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Gainesville, and many other Florida cities. Such pavement has proved a complete success. Pavement that nearly every man in the county of Osceola has passed over, has been laid for from seven to nine years, and the wear on same is hardly observable, and the staying qualities of this class of pavement, as to the alignment and crown, seems to be perfect and satisfactory in every way.

To the Voters and Taxpayers in the St. Cloud District

The following plans have been determined and the bids of the Georgia Engineering Company, and the Southern Clay Manufactoring Company, together with one from Copeland and Ingliss, all responsible paving companies who manufacture their own brick and are in a position to take up the bond if voted to this district and build the road. The sum called for in the election, $265,000, is the outside bid, and contemplates a finished roadway, well graded, provided with the necessary bridges and culverts, the brirk to be laid in grout with cement curbing under a rigid specification in the following manner:

The vitrified brick are to be laid to a width of seven feet and four inches. The curb is to be of cement, sand and stone mixture in the proportions best calculated to give a maximum wearing strength and stability. This curb is to be constructed somewhat different from what has been used along the other highways in this section. The difference will be that instead of a straight edge upon the outward side, the new construction will be elliptical in form and placed with the rolling side outward so that the circular portion ends about four inches from the face of the brick and at right angles, thus the brick is contained and held in position by the curbing which in turn is supported by galvanized steel wire running continuous through the length of curbing which is cut in sections at intervals of twelve feet and separated from the next section by means of a felt paper laid in the joints. This method of laying has been demonstrated to its success and has been in constant use in other sections for a period of more than twenty years where the wear and erosion is a hundred times more in proportion to the work now under consideration.

With a curb laid in this form the roadway thereby widened to eight and one-half feet, this form not only secures the brick in position but meets the expansion in a better way and makes the effort of turning on and off for passing much easier with less wear upon the curbing as well as upon the tires of the vehicle. With this construction the jar and vibration is almost entirely removed from both the paving and curbing, and the turning and passing is made easy and convenient.

This class of highway has already been used extensively in other Florida cities and many of the new country highways are being constructed in this manner, making a splendid saving to the taxpayers. The grouting virtually eliminates the wear caused by the little settlements and makes the brick as smooth on the surface as what the asphalt would be. It also guards the pavement against the danger of washing out from driving rain and flood water which might wash along the summit in places and settle the pavement.

The economy of this pavement is unquestioned and the durability is of the greatest value to the taxpayers, the first cost being the only cost. Thirty years from now heavy loads will be drawn over this road without additional cost.

The greatest value of concentration of cost on highway construction is first to find a material that will be dependable for the entire roadway throughout—that will be self-supporting at all times. With brick this result can be obtained, and the taxpayer can depend pon the value of his money being obtained. The width of road way under this specification is considered satisfactory and sufficient and the taxpayer can either determine this matter in person or correspond with the county commissioners of Orange or Seminole counties, where several hundred thousand dollars of such pavements have been adopted and laid within the last three years.

By order of the Brick Road Committee.

J. I. Cummings,
President of Committee.

Our National Strength

The Nation's might is influenced by its every citizen. Patriotism is for all.

And one of its practical forms is intelligent, individual effort that develops collective financial strength—so important a factor in National Supremacy.

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Family Allowance, Indemnity, and Insurance For Our Soldiers and Sailors---The Duty of a Just Government

(By W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.)

The number of claims for exemption from military duty under the draft law has caused a painful impression in many quarters, but after all, does not the fact that no provision has yet been made by the government for the support of the wives and children, mothers or fathers, of the men who have been drafted explain many of these claims for exemption

Under the draft law the government has the power to require every able-bodied man between 21 and 31 years of age to perform military duty. Thousands of the drafted men are wage earners who married years ago and are the sole support of dependent families. So long as the government has made no provision for the care of these dependents, it is natural that such drafted men should seek to protect their loved ones by staying at home. I am sure that if the Congress should promptly enact the pending war insurance bill, which makes definite allowances for the support of the dependent wives and children, fathers and mothers, of our soldiers and sailors, claims for exemption on that score will cease. This is an imperative duty of the government.

We cannot deprive helpless children and women of the support of the wage earner by forcing him into the military service of the country unless the government substitutes itself as their support.

Imagine the emotions of the man who is called into the military service of his country with full knowledge that his loved ones are left without means of support and may be reduced towant unless the charity of the community in which they live comes to their relief. It would be nothing less than a crime for a rich and just government to treat its fighting men so heartlessly and to subject their dependent wives and children, who are unable to fight, to greater suffering than if they could fight.

The morale of an army is as essential to as effective fighting power as guns, ammunition and other instrumentalities of war. Of equal importance is the morale of the civil population which must support the armies in the field. We cannot have this essential morale unless the Nation comforts the men in the ranks with the knowledge that everything possible will be done for them and their families, and renders to the civil population at home the assistance which will make it most effective in upholding the government and the fighting forces.

The purpose of the war insurance bill now pending in congress is to secure the future of America's soldiers and sailors by insuring their lives and providing adequate compensations and indemnities for loss of life and total or partial permanent disability, also to protect their families against poverty and want and by providing them with sufficient means of support during the absence of the men at the front.

The nation, having been forced to resort to the draft in order to create an army quickly to save the country, is under a higher obligation to do these things for its fighting forces than if a volunteer army only was created. This great and rich republic cannot afford to do less, and it must do what is proposed in a spirit of gratitude, and not as charity. Every soldier and sailor who serves his country in this war will earn everything the proposed war insurance bill provides; to be a beneficiary of the proposed law will be a badge of honor.

When we draft the wage-earner, we call not only him but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. The wife and children, the mother, the father, are all involved in the sacrifice—they directly share the burden of defense. They suffer just as much as the soldier, but in a different way, and the nation must generously discharge as a proud privilege the duty of maintaining them until the soldiers and sailors return from the war and resume the responsibility.

We have drawn the sword to vindicate America's violated rights, to restore peace and justice, and to secure the progress of civilization. We cannot permit our soldiers, while they hold the front, to be stabbed in the back by uncertainty as to what is being done by their loved ones at home. Our tomorrows are in their hands—theirs in ours. The national conscience will not permit America's soldiers and their dependents to go unprovided with everything that a just, generous and noble people can do to compensate them for the sufferings and sacrifices they make to serve their country.

Aside from the care and protection of their dependents while the soldier is alive, the proposed war insurance act provides for definite compensation for his dependents in case of death, for definite and adequate indemnities in case of total or partial disability, and for re-education of the maimed and disabled man, so that he may take up a new occupation and make himself a useful member of society. We must restore their efficiency and adjust their still available faculties and functions to suitable trades and vocations, which the injuries of the battlefield have not wholly destroyed. The heavy depletions in man power resulting from this conflict, which is without precedent in history or imagination, will place new and greater values upon all forms and degrees of human energy, and demand as a first duty of intelligent government that every remaining useful sense and limb of the blind and crippled shall be reclaimed under the benevolent processes of education and re-applied to economic uses for the benefit of society. The millions we shall be called upon to spend to support the dependents of the soldiers while they are in the fighting line, for indemnities and for re-education of the crippled, are in the last analysis investments of the best sort; they are sums of capital advanced by the nation to promote utility, self-respect and economic development. More than all, they are essentially humanitarian and in the highest sense a discharge by the government of an essential duty to society.

Military service is now obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and cannot permit this fact to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality be. Consequently the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is of the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace time, are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The tremendous rates charged by private insurance companies to protect them against the extra-hazardous risks of war put insurance entirely beyond the reach of the conscripted soldier.

Military necessity has, therefore, subjected the most fit subjects for insurance to an insurmountable discrimination unless the government itself supplies insurace at cost and upon a peace basis. It would, in fact be dastardly and undemocratic if the government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen by its failure to provide war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost, first because the pay of the enlisted men in the army and navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life, which reduces their investing capacity; and, second, because government insurance is an essential war and emergency measure, inaugurated for the specific benefit of our military forces, and cannot and should not be conducted for profit.

Such overhead charges as agents' commissions, advertising, promotion, local rentals, etc., are eliminated. The government must assume the cost of administering this benevolent agency, just as it bears the cost of administering all other government agencies established for the benefit of the people.

This legislation will be a great step forward in the recognition of the republic's duty to its heroes. I consider it the most significant and progressive measure presented to congress since the declaration of war. It immediately affects the well-being of a greater number of persons than any act with which I am familiar. It deserves the earnest and most liberal protection ever extended by any government to its fighting forces and to their dependent families. The United States, the most progressive and prosperous nation on earth, setting an example in the ideals for which enlightened humanity is fighting, should set the highest example of all the nations in the treatment of those who do and die for their country and for world freedom.

We are proposing to expend during the next year more than ten billion dollars to create and maintain the necessary fighting forces to re-establish justice in the world. But justice must begin at home; justice must be done to the men who die and suffer for us on the battle fields and for their wives and children and dependents who sacrifice for us at home. To do justice to them requires only a tithe of the money we are expending for the general objects of the war.

Let it not be said that noble America was ignoble in the treatment of her soldiers and sailors and callous to the rate of their dependents in this great war of all time.

The pending war insurance bill fixes amounts definitely in advance fixes compensation, not pensions; it instead of holding out the mere chance of gratuities after the conclusion of peace. It saves the dependents from want and gives them the necessaries of life while their men are at the front. It deals with its heroes liberally for the sufferings that result from their disablements on the field of battle, and, if they die, it makes just provision for the loved ones who survive them. It fosters the helpless and dependent, the maimed and disabled, and recognizes the immensity of the nation's debt to the valor and patriotism of her heroic sons.

FORTUNE OF WAR TURNS TO ALLIES

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Germany Has Sustained Momentous Setbacks Last Twelve Months

The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of conflict favoring the entente, except for uncertainty as to the outcome of the Russian situation.

The central powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months.

On the western front in Europe the central powers find themselves [illegible] at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly-established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers notably the Uniter States, have been drawn in by the central empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads, Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to a republic. In Greece a kingdom remains, but not a pro-Teutonic one entente pressure having won supremacy in this part of the Balkans.

Political events within the German and Austrian empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichtag as the fourth year dawns.

In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the armiralty, returned to the cabinet with the portfolio of minister of munitions.

Portugal and Rumania threw in their fortunes with the entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama canal. Costa Rica put her naval bases at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay exvressed her sympathy for the United States. Late in July Siam entered the war against the central powers.

Three new nations were born during the year. (Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew the Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established under Italian political protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson, of the British war council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French general headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000.

The first and second American contingent of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27.

[illegible] 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 5 under the selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and other entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military, financial and otherwise. The United States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter called a halt, and four after the entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

Germans Will Not Give Up.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douau, Thiaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defenses.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British ocensicé—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up even new divisions against the British and bive against the French. It was estimated that 38 German divisions, or, based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 760,000 men, opposed the British and French on this twenty-mile front. In this battle the British air supremacy became dominant. By November the British and French had taken St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt and had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operation, began what has become gnown as the "Hindenberg victorious retreat" to newly-established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Irles, Peronne, Nesle, Fayette, Gricourt, Vaux, Roye, Tergnier, Ham and hundreds of other positions were lost by the Germans. In anevacuation which French critics regard as memorial, the Germans left a track of wide-spread devastation which aroused world-wide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retirement for a depth of from five to fifteen miles along a front of about 46 miles.

In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenberg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting. Monchy-le-Preux was taken; and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counter-attacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenberg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. This offensive, continued, placed the British astride the Hindenberg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Drocourt-Queant line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Auberive. In the first days of Champage offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of Soissons, through Rheims to Auberive.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack at Messines and Wyschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Messines, for two miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners and great stores of artilery. Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Comines canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there had been confined to raiding operations

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

The Russians having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of the Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislau for the third time in the war. These operations forced the Austro-Germans to relinquish lines that had held throughout the winter of 1915-1916.

The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended 18 1-2 miles. Known as "Regimens July First," these troops, reinvigorated by the consciousness of political liberty, confounded German military prophets by the magnitude and extent of their offensive.

Led by Alexander Kerensgy, minister of war, and observed by American officers, the "Regiments July First," forced the Teutons to evacuate Brzezany, and they captured many important positions, including terrain west and south of Halicz town and strongly-defended positions northwest of Stanislau. On July 11 Halicz was taken, thus smashing the Austro-German front between Brzezany and the Carpathians.

This Russian operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. The Germans were reported to be rushing troops from the Italian and French fronts. Widespread enthusiasm was created throughout Russia and the moral effect on the other entente powers was tremendous.

"Before the third year closed, however, Russia's offensive suffered a collapse. German spies, anarchists, peace fanatics and other agitators succeeded in destroying the morale of some of the Russian troops in Galicia, where a retreat became necessary when unit after unit refused to obey orders.

"Brzezany, Halicz, Tarnopol, Stanislau and Kaloua were lost, together with all the remaining ground gained during the offensive. The Russians surrendered many prisoners, many heavy guns and an abundance of supplies and ammunition.

"The death penalty was invoked as a check to further insubordinations and the provisional government introduced a policy of 'glood and iron' in an effort to avert disaster.

"South of the Carpathians and in the Vilma region there was little dis-

(Continued on Page Seven)

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Claud F. Johnson, Editor.

The American Flag

The largest American flag in the world is suspended from the top of the Postoffice Department Building in Washington and drops 300 feet in the inner court.

During the revolution the flag had 13 stars; in the war of 1812, 15; in the Mexican war, 29; in the Civil war, 35 in the Spanish-American war, 45, and in the present war, 48.

In the collection of historic flags preserved in the State House at Annapolis, Md., is the flag which was carried by the Third Maryland Regiment in the Battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

The famous flag which flew over Fort Sumter in April, 1861., the firing on which was the beginning of hostilities between the States, is preserved in the ante-room of the Secretary of War, Washington.

In the rooms of the Masonic grand lodge, at Raleigh, N. C., is an old flag of the Stars and Stripes design, which was carried by the North Carolina troops at the battle of Guliford Courthouse, March 15, 1781.

The historic flag which floated over Fort McHenry on the morning of September 14, 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write The Star Spangled Banner, is preserved in the National Museum at Washington.

What is said to have been the first American flag displayed in the South was that carried by the patriots under Col. Moultrie when they seized Fort Johnson on James Island, S. C., on September 13, 1775.

The first American flag introduced the stripes of the present flag but retained the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George on a blue ground in the corner, implying the surviving acknowledgment of the royal power with the birth of a new nation.

The American flag means more, even in its colors, than some comprehend. The red was chosen to denote defiance and daring, the white purity of purpose and the blue eternal vigilance, perseverance in the right and justice to all who should acknowledge fealty to the flag.

So many styles and forms of the Stars and Stripes were in existence in 1837, that certain foreign governments found it necessary to make inquiry of this government just what the official flag was, resulting in the publication in 1852 of a careful study of the subject by Schuyler Hamilton.

The American flag is among the oldest of national flags, being older than the present British Union Jack, the French tri-color and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany ,Italy, some of which, like those of other countries are personal flags, or those of reigning families.

It is only five years since the United States flag was definitely standardized. During President Taft's administration representatives of the various government departments conferred on proportions and other details of the national flag, resulting in an executive order dated October 29, 1912, which tended to standardize the Stars and Stripes.

25th Wedding Anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. Northrop

One of the real events of the season, and perhaps the most rare occasions of the kind, and the largest attended in St. Cloud, was the gathering at the annex of the M. E. Church, last Saturday, from 5 to 7 p. m., it being the 25th wedding anniversary of the Revs and Mrs. Geo. H. Northrup, much loved and highly esteemed pastor. On account of the impaired health of Mr. Northrup, the Official Board granted him an absence of two months from his work to recuperate, and he took this necessary vacation. It was hinted by a few that had his health not broken, causing his absence, they would have commemorated the happy event [illegible] class, "The Golden Rule Girls," assisted by the Priscilla class, prepared for the occasion quietly, resulting in a complete surprise to Mrs. Northrup, until a goodly crowd had assembled. The large commodious room was filled with about as social, well wishing assembly as has been seen on such an event, of big and little, young and old, and many friends from other churches, including Dr. Stewart and family, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and who made a most befitting talk. Rev. Sante gave the invocation, and several short talks were given by Dr. and Mrs. Wing, Jas. Goff, Sabbath School Supt., Rev Beauchamp, Mrs. Goff, and others, and Mrs. Northrup was presented with a most handsome bouquet, or profusion of lovely flowers, and she responded in a most touching acknowledgement of the kindly feelings and high esteem which the people manifested, and more affecting because of the absence of Mr. Northrup at this special time, and his physical condition.

Mr. Northrup had lovingly remembered his wife and boys by sending a fine bunch of beautiful astors, from Asheville, N. C.

"Blest Be the Tie that Binds," was heartily sung, and one part so well received by all was the deaf mute singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," by Mrs. Frank Philpot, making many moistened eyes. A silver offering had been arranged, to which all joyfully "done their bit."

No couple could hardly have lived a quarter of a century together more closely attached than this worthy pastor and his wife and the five noble sons which grace the home, has been the observation of all, in and out of the church, as well as in and out of the city, three of whom being present, Paul, Gordon and Riscoe, the other two, Burdette and Floyd, being absent in college.

One of the saddest thoughts for the people of the church is the fact that Bro. Northrup will necessarily have to give up his post and active duties here for some months at least. He is one of the oldest pastors, or longest in service of any now in the Florida conference and ranks in the first class in work, capability and real activity. He has devoted twenty years work in the state, four years of which has been in St. Cloud, and the large and increasing membership and full congregations speak out in no uncertain sound to his faithfulness, and all sorrowfully regret his illness, and are a unit in praying for his early recovery.

Letters To the Editor

Emlenton, Pa., Aug. 14, 1917.

I believe my subscription has expired, hence I enclose my check for another six months subscription. Sorry to learn of the fire, but it may mean, as in the case of Chicago, Pittsburg, Galveston and many other places, better and larger buildings. I hope so at any rate.

With best wishes for your success, I remain, Your,

H. D. Darbaker.

Elmwood, Ill., Aug. 20, 1917.

Editor St. Cloud Tribune:

In your issue of the 9th inst, there appeared an account of the proceedings of the city council wherein it is stated that "estimates were adopted for additional street paving." As one interested in the welfare and progress of St. Cloud I make bold to inquire by what authority does the council assume to place additional burdens upon the property owners of the streets named, and that too at a time when improvements already begun are not completed, and when the city is struggling to recover from the destruction of property in the recent disastrous conflagration.

Of course St. Cloud wants a great many improvements that are always desirable in a city, and she certainly wants more people of means to come to her borders and invest in her vacant lots and build homes in her limits, but it seems to me that the policy adopted by the city authorities in bonding the town for improvements and thereby heaping up the burdens of taxation, that have already attained to proportions away beyond any so-called benefits of city incorporation, is poor encouragement for prospective home-seekers, and it certainly behooves the city authorities in these war time conditions to be cautious and make haste slowly (if one may be permitted to use a seeming paradox), if they want to attract investors to assist in the material development of the city and its interests. In my estimation the most pressing need is an adequate fire-fighting system, which cannot be had until the new well is completed and the necessary pumping machinery installed.

I believe the town north of the A. C. L track san get along just as well as it ever did until the improvements already under way are completed, and after the city has in some measure recovered from the effects of the disaster that has wiped out so much property. Those of us who have property interests in St. Cloud, and now sojourning in our northern homes, are very much pleased to hear of the spirit of hopefulness and determination that prevails among those who suffered property losses, and it shows that they still are inspired by the same spirit that caused them to grapple with the unpromising conditions which confronted them in 1909, when St. Cloud was almost an unbroken wilderness. It is evident that the energy and determination that accomplished almost marvelous results within a comparative brief period of time when St. Cloud was first settled still exists, and under such influences I believe that another and better business St. Cloud will arise phoenix-like from the fire-devastated space. That will be an added honor and credit to the progressive spirit that has from the first been such a marked characteristic of the pioneers of the Wonder City.

With best wishes for the greatest success of St. Cloud and all of its interests, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Very respectfully yours,

J. N. B[illegible]

Sanitation a Real Patriotic Duty of the Florida People

Comparison of rules and regulations put into force by the medical department of the Army to conserve the health of soldiers sent to camp to train for the war with advice given the civilian population by public health authorities for many years are interesting. In many respects they are almost indentical.

The need to conserve the health of men in the army is placed foremost by the government, and the practice of health regulations in the service should prove an incentive to the civilian people to pay the closest attention to their enforcement in everyday life.

Greater than in ordinary times is the demand for healthy men and women to shoulder the burdens brought upon the American people by the war. Not only those who go into the army to fight for their country must be physically fit, but those who remain at home must protect their health that the men lost in the battle be replaced by a strong, sturdy new generation and to better fit them to carry on the present work necessary to maintenance of the home establishment.

Florida's greatest need in public health work is reduction of the enormous death rate from intestinal diseases and the improvement of her manhood by eradication of such diseases which arise from unsanitary conditions. Sanitation is the great need of the hour, and it is to the accomplishment of this need that the State Board of Health has set itself.

The cry at home is "business as usual," but to maintain business at its usual standard makes necessary a healthy people to conduct it. Unsanitary conditions, which are entirely preventable by proper regard for accepted rules, probaly more than any other cause bring about inefficiency to perform ordinary labors. Is it not apparent that this inefficiency is enhanced when extraordinary work is created by the war?

Through its intensive sanitary campaign, which was inaugurated several weeks ago, the State Board of Health is endeavoring to accomplish a most important and magnitudinous task. It is seeking to show the public the harm that comes from improper sewerage disposal, unsanitary privies, flies and the good result of co-operation with this body in making Florida a clean, healthy state. The annual death rate from intestinal diseases, typhoid fever and similar causes, if reduced, would not only conserve human life and save millions of dollars for the families of those strickened, but it would mean the enhancement of property values and the attraction of new people here to find homes. Hence, co-operation with the State Board of Health in this work makes its appeal to all classes of people.

Veterans' Association

The Veterans' Association met at 2 p. m. August 18th, president in the chair. Opened by singing America.

Prayer by Chaplain pro tem, Rev. Beauchamp. Song by the choir. Reading and approval of minutes of preceeding meeting. Nothing offered for new business, neither were any visitors or new arrivals announced. The meeting was given over to Mrs. Depew, in charge of W. C. T. U. program as follows:

Piano solo by Miss Harris.

Ribbon of White and How Dennis Signed the Pledge, by Mrs. Williams.

By Mr. and Mrs. Depew a song, Patriotic Voting, followed by Prohibition Bells.

How Jimmie Came Home from War, by Mrs. Ansbaugh.

Music, piano and violin, by Miss Harris and Paul Northrup.

Reading and a talk, by Mrs. Matthews.

Harmonica music, by Lloyd Phillips.

Piano music by Miss Harrod, and accompanied by rattling of two pairs of bones by Comrade Beauchamp.

Talk on temperance, by Bro. Beauchamp.

Closed by a quotation from a temperance lecture of Luther Benson, by the secretary.

A good temperance program, well conducted and appreciated by all present.

Singing of Star Spangled Banner and adjourned.

J. L. Brown, Sec.

$350,000,000 IN WAR GARDENS

A three hundred and fifty million dollar crop from vacant lot and home gardens is the way the people of the United States responded to the early spring call of the National Emergency Food Commission for food F.O.B. the kitchen door, according to the nation-wide survey announcement recently by Charles Lathrop Pack, the president.

"According to our figures," said Mr. Pack, "there are more than three times as many gardens in the United States this summer as compared with a year ago, the estimated gain being 222 per cent. This increase represents a gain of 1,175,000 acres, according to the best figures available.

"Middle western states lead all other sections with an average increase in the number of gardens with 295 pr cent. New England is second with a gain of 275 per cent. The Eastern states how an increase of 230 per cent, while the South Atlantic group show 235 per cent. South Central states increased the number of gardens 200 per cent. Five points separate the Lake states and the Pacific Coast states, the former showing an increase of 190 per cent and the others 185 per cent, but there are only three states in the Pacific group. The Rocky Mountain states made a great showing with an increase of 135 per cent.

For good business locations on Pennsylvania avenue see S. W. Por-

Meeting Elsie P. McElroy Auxiliary

The Elsie P. McElroy Auxiliary No. 17, of the Army and Navy Union, held their regular semi-monthly meeting on Monday, Aug. the 13th, in the City Hall building, Florida avenue and 10th treet. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved, with Lady Vice-Commander Savilla Houston in the chair. There was a fair attendance. Lady Comrade Annie E. Meatyard reported ill. A rising vote of thanks was given several of the lady comrades for their work in assisting a sick comrade. Business being disposed with, there was a piano solo by our lady musician, Minnie Barber. Readings by Comrades Stillwell, Fancher, Vreeland, Weatherston and Mary P Doughty, which were well enjoyed. Meeting adjourned until Aug. 27th, at two o'clock. All Lady Comrades please attend.

Mrs. E. Vreeland, Press Cor.

Live Stock Concern to Open in Jacksonville

Incorporation papers are being filed with the Secretary of the State of the State of Florida and in the very near future the National Live Stock Commission Company will open its offices at the Inter-State Stock Yards, Jacksonville, Fla. The intentions of this new company are to conduct a general live stock commission business for the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep and to carry on a cattle loan business.

The advent of this company into the live stock field will undoubtedly be hailed with delight by the business interests of Jacksonville and by stockmen generally in territory tributary. In entering the business with the market in its infancy, considerable impetus will be given the Inter-State Yards by the inauguration of the National Company.

The National Live Stock Commission Company, while a Florida corporation, is affiliated with its parent corporation, the National Live Stock Commission Company, of St. Louis, which is located at National Stock Yards, Illinois, directly across the river from St. Louis, Missouri.

As to the personnel of the new company, the best talent, the most experienced that is to be had from the ranks of Jacksonville and from National Stock Yards, will be in active, daily charge of the business and a thirty-year record of honesty, efficiency and square-dealing of the parent company will be the guiding spirit and principle of the new Florida concern.

Florida Teachers Want a Summer School at University

1. Whereas the paramount importance of keeping up and increasing the number of student-teachers, who shall be trained to take the places of those called to the service of their country is fully recognized, and.

2. Whereas many students are being turned away from the Women's College owing to lack of room in that institution, while plenty of space is available in the Teacher's College of the University of Florida.

3. And, whereas, a number of the young women of our state will be deprived of the privilege of attending a State Institution, unless some arrangement be made, and,

4. Whereas, the Teacher's College of the University of Florida affords through its plan of organization, its equipment and its faculty, opportunity to secure this requisite training.

Therefore, be it resolved by the students of the Summer School, that the proper athorities be asked to open the Teacher's College of the Univerity of Florida to the young women of our state on the same terms as to the men.

Committee:

Mrs. H. C. Metcalf,
Miss Constance Jacoby,
Miss Mamie B. Harris,
J. D. Pierson,
R. L. Goulding, Chmn.

For Rent

Two furnished cottages, one with 3 rooms, pantry and closet; one 4-room and portable pantry.

—WRITE—

E. A. Bardwell
St. Cloud, Fla.

38-tf

FLORIDA'S CLIMATE

Suppose I were to tell you that on yesterday, the 30th of July, the thermometer registered in the Suwannee River Belt 105 degrees, and that our people were dying from heat. Some of your friends would say, "I told you it was hot down in Florida."

No, the thermometer didn't register 105 degrees in Florida, but way up in the state of Ohio, at Cleveland, on the public square the government thermometer registered 105 degrees. Of course, that's all right for Ohio, but it would never do for Florida. Away up in Omaha, Nebraska, it was 104 yesterday, and people were dying and being prostrated by heat in many northern states, and still good people say they can't come to Florida because it is too hot in the summer.

In Florida yesterday the thermometer registered from 88 to 94. Since the day that Adam and Eve disported themselves in the invigorating waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the thermometer never reached 101 but one day, and there never was a death nor prostration in Florida from heat. Why then do so many northern people dread hot weather in Florida? It must be because they are misinformed. They must conclude that because Florida is further south from them that therefore, it must be hotter.

They are unmindful of the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other side of a narrow strip of land, and that the evaporation of this water takes up the heat, and that the difference in temperatures of the land and sea causes constant cool breezes. In the winter this process is reversed, and the warm sunshine and the latent heat given out by the waters gives us almost constant sunshine and warm balmy breezes. So that Florida is exempt from the extremes of both hot and cold. This fact is stated in every geography placed in every school in the United States.

It is a well known fact for years that our winters are ideal, but few northern people know of our summers. Tourists have been coming to Florida in the winters, but until last year they didn't come during the summer to escape the northern heat. During the past winter we had more than a million visitors to Florida. During the past summer they came for the first time from the North to our beaches for vacations. This year the numbers are largely increased. Many clerks, school teachers, and other who cannot take a vacation in the winter are now spending their summer vacation here.—J. B. Clark in Perry Herald.

EVERY DAY

PRICES ARE ADVANCING IN ALL LINES

—OF—

Plumbing Material AND Bath Room Fixtures

BY GIVING US YOUR ORDER NOW YOU SAVE BOTH MONEY AND TIME.

ST. CLOUD PLUMBING CO.

10th St. bet. Penn. & Florida Aves.

S. J. Triplett Phone 101 Jas. F. Scott

ST. CLOUD, FLA.

ALL SIZES AT VARIOUS PRICES

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

CAMERAS FOR SUMMER TRIPS

The Kind that "Make Good"

SEMINOLE PHARMACY

PHONE 11

THE REXALL STORE

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS"

ST. CLOUD

COMING VISITING GOING

ST. CLOUDLETS

LOCAL PERSONAL SOCIAL

You can pay county or city taxes at A. E. Drought's office. 20-tf

Catholic Church services Sunday morning, 7:30, Aug. 25th.

Wanted, several copies of the Tribune for August 2nd, 1917.

Mrs. Veeder left for New York last Saturday for an extended visit.

A. E. Drought returned last night from a visit to Daytona Beach.

Comrade W. W. Riley is able to sit up after a three weeks' illness.

James M. Johnston and family spent last Sunday at Daytona Beach.

W. B. Makinson, of Kissimmee, was a business visitor in the city Monday.

Hatton Tillis and mother have returned from an extended visit with relatives in Jacksonville.

Safety first! I am writing a lot of insurance If you are not insured see me. S. W. Porter.

Miss Cora E. Anderson, of Pennsylvania avenue, left Friday morning for a vacation to St. Petersburg.

Postmaster J. J. Johnston motored to Daytona Tuesday to accompany his family home in the afternoon.

Miss Louise Hoppie and friend, Miss French, from Cincinnati, Ohio have come to Tampa for a few days

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sharp, of Minnesota avenue, left Monday for a month's visit to their old home in Ohio

A. E. Harmon and daughter, Miss Marion Harmon, arrived home Saturday after visiting several weeks in northern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Decker left Saturday for cities in the northwest, having sold their bathing house on the lake front last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Geer will leave in a few days for Johnson City, Tenn., and after a few days' visit there will go to California.

The Farris Hotel is again open for business. We are now ready to serve the public with meals and rooms for the coming season.
52-tf Annie Schofield.

J. F. O'Berry, one of Osceola county's most successful cattle men and truck farmers, spent Monday in the city attending to business matters.

Workmen this week have paved three blocks of Eleventh street and are now preparing to put in the cross paving on New York and Pensylvania aveues.

Mrs. Chas. Goodrich expects to leave Saturday morning for Osceola, Ark., where she will spend the winter with her husband. She will visit friends in Jacksonville en route.

Miss Willa Riley left the first of this week for Jacksonville, where she has accepted a very responsible position with one of the bank of that city.

Mrs. Mary P. Doughty, of Oregon avenue, called on some of her friends of the west side Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clausen, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Vreeland were pleased to have her with them.

W. T. Makinson and Eugene Bryan, two of Osceola county's soldier boys, were visitors in the city Monday, motoring over from Kissimmee to greet friends in the city. They are expecting to be called away within a few days.

S. W. Porter, real estate, insurance.

Want Ads in the St. Cloud Tribune bring good results.

Miss Gillie Sailor left Monday for her home in Illinois after an extended visit with friends in this city.

Miss Emma Poole, of Ohio avenue, is visiting friends in Daytona this week. She will visit Miami and other places of interest on the East Coast during the next three weeks before returning home.

H. F. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Taylor and Raymond Peterson motored to Haines City, Lake Wales Avon Park, Ft. Meade, Bartow and Lakeland last Sunday, returning late in the afternoon.

Miss Ruth Bleech met her friend, Miss Marion Harmon, at the station in St. Cloud Friday morning on her return home from the North and carried her away in her auto to her home on Jersey avenue.

Friends of Dr. N. A. Strait have received word from him that he will leave Washington soon for another visit to St. Cloud. Dr. Strait owns considerable property in this city and spent several weeks here last winter.

Judge S. D. Decker left last Saturday for Sapulpa, Okla., where he will make his future home, having made a partnership arrangement in a law with a former partner of his son, who has also returned to Oklahoma.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Durham gathered at their home last Friday evening, the occasion being the second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Durham. A most pleasant evening was enjoyed by all those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Coppock celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last Friday evening at their home on Missouri and Ninth streets. A few friends were invited and a quiet, but pleasant evening was spent talking over old times.

There is a very accommodating man on the west side. He not only keeps his own place looking fine, but also the weeds from the road, where so many ladies travel on foot. He deserves a rising vote of thanks. Wish there were more like him.

This issue of the Tribune carries a notice for bids on the new street paving planned by the city council. Tenth street, Pennsylvania avenue and Florida and Massachusetts avenues are included in the territory as laid out for the new contracts.

Miss Wimpy, the new owner of the bath house at the foot of Ohio avenue, has made quite a number of improvements in the arrangements at the lake front and is preparing to make the place one of the most popular bathing beaches in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Murray have returned from a visit to South Pittsburg, Tenn., and report a very pleasant stay in that city. They also state that crops in that part of the country are looking fine at this time, but they were glad to be back in the Wonder City again.

Plate glasses for the front of the Conn building, in both the Seminole Pharmacy and the Zimmerman stores, were replaced Monday and Tuesday by P. Morgan, the glasses having been broken by heat during the recent fire which visited the business section of St. Cloud.

Miss Mary [illegible] left St. Cloud Friday morning for Brooklyn, N. Y., to visit her sister and friends of long standing. She will stay several weeks, and on her return trip will be met by some of her friends half way. We wish her a pleasant trip and safe return.

Engineers working for the Atlantic Coast Line arrived in St. Cloud Tuesday and staked off the lots north of the railroad tracks that are to be used for the old depot, which will be moved to make room for the new station to be constructed of brick at an early date.

The dining room of the Farris Hotel, under the management of Mrs Schofield, opened for the season Tuesday. This will be welcome news to the daily new arrivals who have in the past enjoyed a stay at this popular hostelry under Mrs. Schofield's able management.

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of the brick paving now going on in this city, Mrs. Stillwell laid two brick for Mrs. Marskie and two for herself this week. Mrs. Marskie is visiting in Wisconsin and requested that two brick be laid for her in the paved streets of St. Cloud.

Mr and Mrs. M. Gerwig arrived home last Saturday after spending several weeks in northern states. Mr. Gerwig wrote the Tribune that he wanted to come back to the Wonder City to escape the extreme heat of the northern states and to be here to enjoy the ideal winter climate of this section.

Quite a number of friends called at the home of Mrs. D. Jacques, Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, to inquire about Mr. W. G. King, who has been confined to his home for a week with a severe attack of indigestion. He was better at our last calling and hope for his entire recovery.

Mrs. J. W. Meek, son and daughter-in-law, arrived in St. Cloud the first of this week and it is said they have returned to make their future home in this city. Mrs. Meek left the city last year just after the sad death of her husband, Comrade J. W. Meek, who died suddenly from an attack of heart failure. They have a cottage on Missouri avenue.

Miss Lucile Cleghorn was given a surprise shower party Tuesday by members of her Sunday school class of the Baptist church. Miss Cleghorn is preparing to return to Nebraska in a few weeks to become a bride, and the young ladies in her class remembered her with miscellaneous useful articles Tuesday.

Prof. N. H. Bullard left last Sunday for Gainesville, where he attended a meeting of teachers of the state, when examinations for state certificates was held, Prof. Bullard expects to return to the city this week and will furnish the Tribune with a list of the teachers for the next term of school and a list of the books selected for use during the next year. Schools in St. Cloud will open on September 17th.

L. A. Guessaz, the Tribune's efficient linotype operator, left Monday for Boston, Mass., to spend a month's vacation. Mr. Guessaz will visit several places in the eastern part of Massachusetts before his return to St. Cloud the latter part of September. During his absence his position is being filled by Mr. Burroughs, who has lived in St. Cloud for several months.

Thursday evening of last week the members of the Lake Shore Club were the guests of Mr. Hoffman, one of the genial employes of the First National Bank, at a theater party, which occurred at the Palm Theater. The members had gathered for their regular weekly meeting at the club house on the lake shore, and after lunch went in a body to the theater to enjoy the pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Harmon and daughter, Miss Marion Harmon, arrived in St. Cloud Friday morning, at their home, Jersey avenue and Eleventh street, from Greensburg, Pennsylvania. They report very warm weather up North, and were glad to get back in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dalbey will soon follow and be at their home on Illinois avenue.

F. T. King, a half-brother of our esteemed citizen, W. G. King, has joined the United States Army from California, making the twenty-seventh member of Mr. King's family to engage in the European conflict since its inception in 1914, eighteen members of the family having already met their death at the front. Most of the members of the family were with the French and English armies early in the war.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tunnicliffe will be glad to learn that they expect to be permanently located in St. Cloud by Sept. 1st. H.E. Hedrick, one of our most competent and reliable building contractors, is erecting a beautiful home for Mr. and Mrs. Tunnicliffe on Indiana avenue. They have arranged with Mr. Hedrick to have the building ready for plaster and inside finish by the first of the month.

Last Friday was the —th birthday anniversary of Rev. I. L. Jenkins pastor if the First Christian Church, By way of celebrating the event, he was enticed to Fish lake, ostensibly on a small inter-family outing. Arriving there in an automobile at about half past nine, he was greeted by forty or more of his friends, who had gone out on the morning train. The day was spent in boating, horseback riding, gathering persimmons, visiting, swinging, singing, making pictures and, perhaps best of all, disposing of a very substantial dinner. Unfortunately a heavy rain came up just at dinner time, which prevented eating under the trees on the lake side, but long tables were spread in the dining room of G. O. Ricketts' home, and loaded with good things to eat. It is a good thing Hoover did not see it. During the day Mr. Jenkins was remembered in a substantial way, among the presents being a birthday cake on which appeared the figures "49." These may have been meant to indicate that the cake was forty-nine hours in the making, or that it was forty-nine minutes in the oven, of that it contained forty-nine ingredients, or that Mr. Jenkins was a "Forty-niner." The gentle reader can interpret it to suit himself.

STABILITY

It is not easy to find short-termed investments that combine the reasonable profit and absolute safety of the

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

issued by Osceola County's modern National Bank.

Our Officers will gladly supply full details on request.

Call or write today.

Our fire and burglar proof safety deposit boxes offer the most secure protection for your valuables.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ST. CLOUD
ST. CLOUD FLORIDA

A. E. DONEGAN, President — A. W. GUSTUS, Cashier

Mr. Paul Northrup gathered a crowd of friends together and a most enjoyable social was given at the home of Miss Iva Marshall last Saturday evening in honor of J. M. Huffman, who is soon to leave for army camp. Bunco was played till ten o'clock, when Welsh rarebit was served and greatly enjoyed by all. The names of those present were:

Misses Ruth Bleech, Kathleen Golf, Gladys Saunders, Rose McKenzie, Marion Harmon, Goldie Groves, Exilda Bleau, Iva Marshall; Messrs. Paul Northrup, Gordon Northrup, Van Rickets, Neal Bartlet,. J. M. Huffman, Roscoe Northrup.

Miss Gillie Sailor left Monday for her home in Illinois.

James M. Huffman, who has been paying teller in the First National Bank for several months, left Monday for Davenport, Fla., to visit his parents for a few days before entering the service of Uncle Sam in the army, having passed the examination for entry into the officers training camp some days ago. Mr. Huffman will return to St. Cloud the latter part of this week to attend to some business matters before leaving for the government training camp. Mr. Huffmon has many friends here who will regret to learn of his departure, but who will follow him with their good wishes to the real firing line on the front in Europe. Mr. Huffman was drawn in the selective draft, but had already enlisted and stood the examination for entry into the officers training camp. His name was not called in the draft list because Osceola county had already furnished her quota of men and none of those drawn were asked to report at this time

M. M. Stewart ,who has been connected with the First National Bank of St. Cloud, Fla., for many years, has resigned his position and will leave Saturday for Richmond, Va., where he has accepted a position as paying teller in the Central National Bank of that city. Mr. Stewart has been so busy this week arranging to leave for his new position that he has been unable to see each of his many friends individually and bid them good-bye, but stated to the Tribune that he would miss greatly the many pleasant associations he had enjoyed during his stay in the city. Mr. Stewart is well known to the banking fraternity of Florida, and his friends will be pleased to know that he has been called to a larger field of opportunity in his chosen profession. St. Cloud bank patrons will miss his genial smile and courteous manner that was characteristic of Mr. Stewart, which has aided materially in making the host of friends of the local bank. No announcement has been made as to who will succeed Mr. Stewart in the bank here.

For Sale—Good horse, wagon and harness. Apply to G. A. Bleech. 51-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I, J. L. Brown am not responsible for any indebtedness contracted by C. McD. Ward. J. L. Brown.
St. Cloud, Aug. 8, 1917. 52-tf

Food Conservation

General rules for conservation of food as promulgated by United States Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover:

Buy less, serve smaller portions.

Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food of growing children.

Watch out for the waste in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

Herbert Hoover,
U. S. Food Commissioner.

Uncle Josh's SIXTH ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY CUT RATE SALE

TO START

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

And all who ever attended one of these annual sales will testify that they are genuine. Watch next week's issue of the Tribune for full information.

H. C. STANFORD CO. NEW YORK AVE. Josh Ferguson, Mgr.

Only Soils Free From Acid

Can Produce 100 per Cent Crops

With a shortage of food crops facing the nation not only should every cultivated piece of land be planted, but every acre should be made to yield its limit of productiveness.

Most Florida soils are acid, or sour, and even though liberally fertilized cannot yield maximum crops until this condition is corrected.

Good ground limestone removes acidity, releases potash and other plant foods, and increases the moisture-holding capacity of the soil.

Mefferts Ground Limestone

Increases Crop Yields

For the next few years every extra hamper of vegetables, bushel of corn or box of fruit produced will bring big money. The liberal use of Mefferts Lime may mean increased profits of hundreds of dollars.

The time to apply it is now. If you have not already ordered, do so at once. Send for prices and descriptive booklet. Ask for any other information you need. Write today.

Florida Lime Co.
Ocala, Florida

Ask W. G. King
St. Cloud, Florida

Notary Public **Real Estate**
Information Bureau
A. E. Drought's Office

ATTENTION, GROWERS OF SWEET POTATOES

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher deires to call the attention of growers of sweet potatoes in Florida to the fact that the Department of Agriculture recently issued Farmers Bulletin No. 548 on Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes, and Farmers Bulletin No. 847 on Potato Storage and Storage Houses, which bulletins may be obtained free while they last, by addressing him or the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In view the large acreage planted to sweet potatoes this year, it would be well for Florida growers to acquaint themselves with the information contained in these publications.

Deviled Ham

Willie, (reading the Bible)—Pa, it tells here about the evil spirits entering into the swine.

Father—Well, my son?

Willie—Was that how they got the first deviled ham?—Boston Transcript.

Lure of the Onion

Hi Perkins is considered
The season's choicest catch.
Many an anxious mamma
Would engineer a match.
The secret is Si's father
Owns a large onion patch.
—Philadelphia Press.

The Gentle Critic

You have read my story?
Yes.
What do you think of it?
To be perfectly candid with you, I think the covers are too far apart.—Puck.

FOR SALE

Three Business Stands on New York Avenue, at

Half Present Cost of Building

Three-fourths on mortgage at six per cent.

W. G. PECKHAM
207 E 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY

GROWING HOGS

For a hog to be profitable he must be kept growing from birth to marketing age. He cannot be profitable unless he is healthy. He can always be in a profit-producing condition if he is fed B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder. We positively tell you that this remedy prevents cholera, removes worms and cures mumps. If the powder does not make good, we will.—H. C. Hartley. 49-5t

The KITCHEN CABINET

People accustomed from infancy to lie on down feathers have no idea how hard a paving stone is, without trying it.—Dickens.

SUMMER FRUITS.

There is no possible way that the seasonable fruits may be served more attractively than au naturel. As a variety some of the following may appeal to the taste of those who like a change.

Watermelon Ice.—Cut the melon in halves, remove the seeds from the edible portion and chop it fine, add sugar and pack in a freezer, turn to freeze and serve like soft snow.

Chilled and Filled Cantaloupe.—Remove the seeds from a melon, cut in halves, fill with vanilla ice cream and place the halves together and lay on ice to chill. When ready to serve cut them apart and sprinkle with a little chopped preserved ginger or chopped nuts.

Musk Sherbet.—A most delicious sherbet may be made from musk melons. Scoop out the edible portion and to a quart of juice and pulp add a half pint each of orange and grape juice. Stir in three cupfuls of sugar and pour into a freezer, after the mixture is partly frozen open and add the white of an egg, beaten stiff, and mixed with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Repack and let stand three hours. Serve the sherbet in the well cleaned, trimmed and chilled cantaloupe shell.

Luscious Peaches.—A most delightful dessert is prepared from ripe, rich peaches peeled, cut in halves and heaped with sweetened, whipped cream, filling the hollow where the pit was with nuts or the nuts may be broken and sprinkled over the cream.

Raspberry Fluff.—To a pint of ripe raspberries add two-thirds of a cupful of cooked tapioca, mixing them lightly together with a fork. Now turn into a wet mold and set away to chill. Use sugar enough to sweeten the berries before combining the mixtures. When cold, unmold on a platter, garnish with whipped cream and large berries rolled in sugar.

Cherry Ambrosia.—Cook four tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca in a pint of water, with a pint of stoned cherries, simmer until cooked, adding sugar to sweeten. Mold and serve when cold with sweetened whipped cream, and fresh cherries as a garnish.

Nellie Maxwell

A subscriber who asks information about cauliflower can get Bulletin 59, issued by the Florida State Experiment Station, by making application to the director at Gainesville, Fla. The publications of the station are sent free to all residents of the state.

Water in the kitchen tank may be heated in the summer time with an electric tank heater without starting a fire in the range, provided there is electricity in the house.

KEEP MILK RECORDS

They Will Benefit You in Many Ways—Here Are Some

Any farmer who is making a specialty of milk production and wishes to carry on his work in a business-like way will keep milk records, individual performance records for each cow in the herd, says John M. Scott of the University of Florida experiment station.

Here are nine good reasons for keeping milk records, as stated by the Louisiana state university:

"They enable the dairyman to feed each cow according to the quantity of milk she produces.

"They form the only basis on which a dairy cow can be improved. The time is here when no dairyman practicing business methods will buy a herd bull whose dam does not have an authentic record showing creditable milk and butterfat production.

"Records alone will sell cow when no other quality will. Grade cows with records can be sold for 25 to 50 percent more than those without records.

"A system of records is the first step in building up a herd. The unprofitable cows are the most expensive. Their heifer calves are usually producers and should not be raised.

"Records stimulate better feeding and breeding. The dairyman who keeps records usually keeps a balanced ration and becomes interested in winter dairying, which has nemerous advantages over breeding cows to freshen in the spring.

"The weighing of the feed and milk keeps the owner in close touch with the daily condition of each cow.

"Records stimulate better milking. Milk scales serve as a check on the milker and induce him to milk the cows more thoroughly than when the milk is not weighed.

" knowledge of what each animal is doing develops personal pride and interest in the herd.

"Finally, records make dairying a business proposition and in various incidental ways means more dollars to the man who milks."

Dont Hog Your Corn

"Hogging" corn is an easy and simple way to feed it. While this method of harvesting a corn crop is growing in favor in some of the northern states, the University of Florida extension division is not advising it for Florida. Corn matures in Florida at a time when many other cheaper feeds are available.

If you have been following the recommendations made by the extension division in bulletin No. 7, you now have beggarweed and cowpeas available for pasture crops, have planted sweet potatoes, and are getting ready to plant Essex rape. The rape and cowpeas planted in July will be ready for feeding in September and October. Your peanuts, chufas and cassava, planted in April and May, will furnish hog pasture for the last three months of the year. The rape and barley will be ready for feeding in December, and if planted in sufficeint quantity will carry your hogs well into April.

Corn is selling too high on the market just now to make it a profitable hog feed, and hogging it down is not to be recommended.

Order Fertilizers Early

The citrus grower who will be needing a quantity of fertilizer for the fall applications should get what he needs and have it at hand before the season arrives for applying it. That is the advice of B. F. Floyd of the University of Florida experiment station, who fears some growers will find it hard to get what they need if they delay in placing their orders.

The transportation situation is not quite normal, and as the movement of troops and their supplies begins, the railroads may be taxed to an extent that will make for delay in small local shipments. Mr. Floyd believes it best for the grower to play safe by getting and early delivery for his fertilizer needs.

LIVE STOCK ROUND-UP

To Be Held at University September 25 to 28, Inclusive

Perhaps one-half of the letters of inquiry received by the University Florida experiment station during the last six months have been requests for information regarding the raising of livestock and the growing of forage crops. This in strong contrast to the fact that a few years ago it was hard to interest people in this work.

It is to meet this growing need for information, and to give men already engaged in livetock raising a chance to exchange valuable information, that the Live Stock Round Up is to be held at the University of Florida September 25-28, inclusive.

This meeting is not to be one of feasting and entertainment, but rather is an annual gathering of stockmen and farmers to discuss and hear discussed topics of vital interest to them. It is planned to have on the program a number of practical farmers who have made good with livestock in Florida, who can sift from the general principles of stock raising, those of most importance to the stockmen in Florida, thus furnishing practical information and advice from the best sources obtainable within the state.

It is also planned to have representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the University of Florida Extension Division and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

With the increased interest being taken in stock raising all over the country, the Florida farmer will find it necessary to avail himself of every opportunity to keep up with the latest methods in his business if he is to keep his herds on par with those of other states.

PLANT THE BROWN FUNGUS

It Is Still Possible to Reduce the Damage by Whiteflies

Whiteflies withdraw a great deal of sap from trees in infested citrus groves, thus depriving the trees of nourishment. This loss of sap is a serious drain on the trees, stunting heir growth and that of the fruit. The fruits on badly infested trees are also fewer and inferior in quality.

Sprays in the spring, and the introduction of the red fungus at the beginning of the rainy season, are measures that prove effective if made in time. A later treatment for infested groves is the introduction of the brown fungus, says J. R. Watson of the University of Florida experiment station. This fungus is particularly a late summer andautmn form. It seldom appears before August, but will often continue to grow well into November if the weather is sufficiently moist.

It is more difficult to get the brown fungus started in a grove, particularly by the spore-spraying method, than is the case with the red fungus, largely because the spores are scarce. Pieces of hyphae broken from the cushions on the underside of the leaves will start an infection, but less readily than the spores.

Growers who wish to introduce the brown fungus into their groves will probably find it necessary to get leaves bearing the fngus from trees in other groves; no cultures of it are furnished by the Experiment Station or the Plant Board. This is the best time of year to introduce the brown fungus if it is to be of greatest benefit.

One good cow is worth more than two poor ones.

FOR SALE!

Lot 21, Block 6, on Virginia Ave.; also a 5-acre tract Plat 28, Sec. 9, Tp. 27, Range 31 E. Also a nice, new 5-room house in 4 blocks of G. A. R. Hall. Address

L. L. BAKER, St. Cloud, Fla.

Cheap For Cash

S. W. PORTER. S. W. PORTER. S. W. PORTER.

Real Estate *Insurance*

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Ground Lime Rock *St. Cloud, Fla.*

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J. F. FARRIS & CO.

The Oldest Real Estate Firm and Notary Public in St. Cloud
CALL OR WRITE FOR INFORMATION

LEON D. LAMB

Cattle Ranches—Real Estate of all descriptions

COUNTY AGENTS' REPORTS

Santa Rosa County:—At a meeting in Juniper, August 3, a livestock breeding association was organized, to be known as the Juniper Livestock Association. The breeds of stock will be decided on at a later meeting.

Palm Beach County: Arrangements have been made with some of the newspapers in the county to publish a "want" and For Sale" list free for the farmers of the county.

Jackson County:—Some of the farmers in this county have begun making sorghum syrup. The prospect for the sorghm crop is very good.

Osceola County:—All pigs delivered to members of the boys' pig club are doing nicely and have proven satisfactory.

Escambia County:—A recent canvass among a few farmers located buyers for at least two carloads of Texas Herefords. One man who is just opening a three hundred acre farm will buy a carload of Hereford cows.

Alacha County:—The principal cattle owners in every community in the county are manifesting a deep interest in the matter of tick eradication. The couny commissioners have been asked for an appropriation to begin the preliminary work.

Taylor County:—An excellent crop of cotton will be made in this county in spite of the boll weevil. Two-thirds of the farmers are burning the fallen squares.

Clay County:—Many of the farmers are selecting their seed corn in the field. More than five hndred cattle were dipped in one week and some of the farmers are running their horses through the vats to clean the ticks off them.

Jackson County:—About 150,000 tin cans and half as many glass jars have been sold to farmers in this county this season to take care of the surplus fruit and vegetables.

Brevard County:—All of the cattle and hogs brought into the county as a result of the recent purchasing trip are giving complete satisfaction to their new owners. The demand for this stock exceeded the supply.

Pasco County:—A number of farmers who have made good with cotton this year are organizing and preparing to gin the cotton, and to plant extensively next season.

Madison County:—Since the summer rains have begun to fall regularly, the boll weevil damage is becoming apparent, and the farmers are realizing for the first time that the cotton crop will be almost afailure. The present indications are that much less than half a normal yield can be expected.

Palm Beach County:—A recapitulation of the accounts of the Boynton Growers and Shippers Association, which markets tomatoes exclusively, shows that the total expense for each crate after it reached the packing house was thirty-four cents. This included rent, rent, telegrams, crate material, selling cost, packing and grading, etc., and is considered a remarkably good record.

Escambia County:—A truck growers' association has been organized for this county.

Madison County:—A new silo has just been completed for the Purity Dairy and Stock Farm. Mr. Smith, the owner, has twelve hundred acres in this farm and intends to raise practically all the feed for his herd of Holstein cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.

Escambia County:—Since the rains began in July, the boll weevils are increasing rapidly in the cotton. A few fields were still free the first of the month.

Citrus County:—The county commissioners have made a levy to pay for the preliminaary work of tick eradication.

Manatee County:—A large part of the corn grown this season will be treated for weevils. Farmers all over the country are beginning to get their corn cribs ready so the weevils may be killed. A carload of lime has been ordered co-operatively by several farmers. This will be used for liming land and for spary purposes.

The Only Survivor

In a Sabbath school class, when the subject was the death of Saul, a little girl showed great surprise, and said: "Is Saul dead?"

The minister's little daughter, with an air of superior knowledge, replied: "Why, yes; these people are all dead but God."—Harper's Magazine.

"THE HAVEN" Apartment House

FOR SALE

MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT AND FURNISHED FOR USE EXCEPT TWO ROOMS

DEPARTMENTS ARE one four rooms, one three rooms, five two rooms, one general living room, two single rooms, two bath rooms, 3 screened porches, laundry, sinks in each kitchen, electric lights, etc.
ENQUIRE P. O. BOX 686

Annie E. Meatyard
PROPRIETOR

Sport Coat With Convertible Collar

The day of the high class and brilliant sweater and the snappy sport coat is with us. Racing meets and other assemblages of people who are in a position to make the styles into fashions reveal the bright-hued sweater and sport coat, worn with more than complacency, especially by the younger people. Over thin white dressed and with white sport hats and white footwear there is a crispness and fitness to the occasion in such apparel that makes an instant appeal to the younger set.

New conditions bring about new costuming for occasions where formerly only strictly dressy toilettes were in vogue. The sweater and the sport coat are at home in the automobile, and the only kind of millinery that will withstand the speed of the open car is that designed for it, hence the sport hat and the auto bonnet.

But the brilliance of color in these comfortable outer garments makes as gay an assemblage as ever gathered in glad raiment in days gone by. Cerise and gold, lacquer red and royal blue, mustard and amethyst, and most vivid and "classy" of greens, and the sparkle of black and white combinations give one a wide choice whether the taste is quiet or gay.

The Worumbo sport coat shown here is in black and white, cut on easy and rather vague lines. It is drawn in a little by a wide belt of the fabric at the normal waist line. White silk braid is used for binding the collar and cuffs. Two large and very practical pockets add definitely to the character of the coat. The convertible collar may be turned up about the throat and buttoned to place.

The hat, of white corduroy velvet, is trimmed with a band and cockade of white ribbon. White gloves and shoes, either of kid or canvas, are in keeping with the rest of the toilette and complete a midsummer garb that is a thing of beauty and a joy for all outings.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Skirt Trimmings.

Skirts now have quaint trimmings on their edges. Quillings of the material or a binding formed of a bias fold of the material often takes the place of a plain hem.

WONDERFUL GROWTH

Shown by Florida Since the Spanish-American War

H. M. Havner, attorney-general of the state of Iowa, and family, were among the visitors in Tampa for the week-end. He and his family reached Florida about two weeks ago and they have been touring the state in their machine. In speaking of the crop situation Mr. Havner said:

"During my visit in Florida I have seen corn averaging fifty bushels to the acre grown here, and with reference to the stock-raising it is much greater than I though: possible in Florida. I see no reason why the lands here cannot be operated successfully both for the production of food crops and cattle. Of course, Florida has a terrible disadvantage with the quarantine against the exportation of cattle, but I believe that it is only a matter of a short time before this hindrance will be lifted, in ridding the cattle of ticks will cope with the problem.

"The improvements which have been made in this state since my last visit are phenomenal, and it is almost impossible for me to believe it is the same state I was in during the war with Spain."

Mr. Havner and his family will leave this morning for Charlotte Harbor and other points on the West Coast and thence to their home in Iowa.—Tampa Tribune, Aug. 13th.

MEDICINE OR FOOD

You have always bought the bulky stock food and given to your stock as a medicine. Why not buy only the medicine and furnish your own stock food? The medicine will be much more certain. In fact, B. A. Thomas Stock Remedy is so certain to give the right results that we sell it on the money-back plan. If it doesn't straighten up your horse or cow or sheep, we give your money back.—H. C. Hartley.

CHURCH AND LODGE NOTICES

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible school 9:30; morning service 10:30; evening Christian Endeavor 6:00; chart lecture 7:30; Wednesday, prayer meeting. All are cordially invited to all these services.

M. E. Church announcements:—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:30; Junior League at 2 p. m.; Epworth League at 6 p. m. sermon at 7 p. m.; Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev. G. H. Northrop, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.;
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m.
Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7. J. T. W. Stewart, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 6 p. m. Gospel service at 7 p. m. Prayer service Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

St. Cloud Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., regular meeting second and fourth Friday evening each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Hall corner 10th and Penn. ave.

St. Cloud Garrison No. 141, A. & N. U. Regular meeting first and third Monday at 2 o'clock p. m., in Masonic Hall.

Absolutely Cry Proof

"Why dont you cry when I'm going away?" asked a strong looking woman of her husband at the Union Station.!

"I don't feel like crying," he said, with considerable bravery on account of the big crowd around. I don't think I would cry even if some one threw a lachrymal bomb at me."—K. C. Star.

It Could Be Done Quickly

He—I want you to help me spend my salary.

She—Am I not doing that?

He—No, no; I mean forever and ever.

She—It won't take me as long as that.—Lamb.

FORTUNE OF WAR TURNS TO ALLIES

(Continued from page 3)

affection among the Russian troops."

Italy, declaring war against Germany on August 28, began a more vigorous prosecution of her earlier offensive against Austria.

With dramatic swiftness the Third army, under the Duke of Aosta, stormed and captured orizia, hitherto considered impregnable. By Jan. 1 the Italians had captured 1,200 square miles.

After a winter of artillery duels, Italy resumed her offensive on the Carso front in the campaign toward Trieste. Within a month the Austrian lines were broken from Castagnavizza to the sea ... Italy inflicted losses of 85,000 on the Austrians and lost heavily herself. Austria hurried reinforcements from the Russian front.

In the Trentino the Italians took the offensive in June and after terrific fighting captured the Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and Agnello pass. These they were forced to relinuish, however, in the face of Austrian counter-attacks.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw the occupation of Rumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the oil and grain fields. The Rumanian army, reformed, is co-operating with the Russians and as the year closed they were engaged in a heavy offensive against the Austro-Germans, Turks and Bulgarians.

Bulgaria won successes of moderate importance, including the capture of the Grecian port of Kavala.

The newly-equipped Serbian army arrived at Salonika in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the co-operation of the entente and Venizelist troops, won Monastir and Cerna.

In Greece the military moves of the entente forces included a blockade of Greece and temporary French occupation of Athens.

A brilliant British campaign in Mesopotamia accomplished the capture of Kut-el-Amara in February, and of Bagdad, terminus of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway, in March. The capture of Bagdad had a deep moral effect in the Orient, particularly in Arabia, where many natives revolted from Turkish rule.

Russians operating in Persia took Hamadan; and further north, in Turkish Armenia, Russians captured Van.

In the Holy Land the British opened a new era in the hitory of the East. Their advance has carried them nearly to Gaza. Their objective is Jerusalem, which the Turks were reported in June to have partly evacuated.

Except for submarine operations, naval writers have found little to engage their attention during the past year.

Germany continued to rely on U-boats. This policy led to unrestricted warfare which drew the United States into the conflict.

U-boats destroyed an estimated gross tonnage of more than 4,000,000 during the year. This included 2,000,000 flying the British flag sunk from Feb. 25 to July 1.

America's destroyer flotilla arrived in British waters in May. Without the loss of a ship or a man, American warships conveyed the first American troops to France. Two submarine attacks were made on the transports. At least one U-boat was sunk. American warships took over from the British and French vessels the patrol of American coasts. Brazil added her navy to ours in South American waters.

Cities from Bagdad to London have been subjected to raids, notable attacks being those by German Zeppelins and airplanes on London. In five attacks on England in May, June and July, 298 persons were killed and 863 injured.

CALL US "YANKS," SAY OREGON'S FIGHTERS

Portland, Ore., Aug. 14.—The name "Amexes" won't do for your Uncle Samuel's fighting troops in France. Neither will "Sammies" survive. At least that is the assertion of almost all members of the Third Oregon Infantry.

Why not call us "Yanks"? is the suggestion of the soldiers from the Beaver state. This name was good enough for their forefathers, say the Western soldiers, and should be good enough for the war of 1917.

ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

Albert, aged three and a half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimand and at last his mother said: "If you don't behave you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?"

"I wouldn't like Daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?"

"He doesn't know, how. He hurts."—Life.

The Young Widow

An editor, apropos of William Dean Howell's 80th birthday, said:

Mr. Howell is as modest as he is gifted. His publisher once showed him a sketch for a prospectus that praised him warmly. Mr. Howell drew his pencil over certain over-warm adjectives, and said that they made him feel like the young widow.

"A young widow," he explained, had carved on her husband's tombstone when he died:

"Sacred to the memory of John Doe, who departed this life in the 57th year of his age, bitterly regretting that he must leave the most beautiful and best of wives!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Rebuke Returned

Young Heffron was overjoyed when Ruby Jackson promised to be his wife and presented himself before the rich old father to obtain his consent.

"What do you want a wife for when you can scarcely support yourself?" queried the old gentleman crustily. "Why sir, my daughter would starve."

"Well, sir,' replied Heffron, with great dignity, "if you are the kind of man to let your daughter and her husband starve, I don't want to enter the family.

Phosphates

Florida is the chief source of the American supply of phosphate rock. There are three grades, hard rock, land pebble and river pebble. The hard rock grade is largely exported to Europe, where it is used to enrich the soil, and where it comes in competition with and outsells a similar product from Africa. This rock constitutes the foremost mineral industry of the state.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 574 AND 575 GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that J. H. Towlerton, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 943, dated 5th day of July, A. D. 1915, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for Tax Deed to issue in accordance to law. Said certificate embraces the following described land, lying and being situate in Osceola County, State of Florida, to-wit: Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Two Hundred Fifty-two (252) of St. Cloud, Florida.

The said land being assessed in the name of Seminole Land and Investment Company, at the date of issuance of said certificate, unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 11th day of July, A. D. 1917.

(SEAL) 47-51 J. L. OVERSTREET, Clerk Circuit Court, Osceola County, State of Florida.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

The Stockholders of the Central Florida Interurban Railway Company will meet at their offices in St. Cloud, Fla., Sept. 1, 1917, for the purpose of increasing the amount of their capital stock. All stockholders are requested to be present.

J. H. DO...LIN, President.
C. E. CARLSON, Secretary.
St. Cloud, Fla., July 26, 1917. 48-51

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Instruction of Osceola County, Florida, until 10 o'clock a. m., September 3, 1917, for furnishing material, fixtures and labor, and installing a water and sewer system, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the county superintendent, in the school building at St. Cloud, Osceola county, Florida.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the Board of Public Instruction of Osceola County Florida, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1917. W. C. Bass, Chairman.

Attest: C. E. Yowell, Co. Spt. 51-3t

NOTICE FOR BIDS

The city council of St. Cloud, Florida, will receive bids at 9 a. m., September 10th, 1917, for supplying the city with 25 or more electric lighting poles. Bids will be received for various height poles carrying one, two or three globes.

Fred B. Kenney, City Clerk.
51-2t

In Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, in and for Osceola County. In Chancery. Pat Johnston, complainant, vs. Charles A. Davidson and Ida J. Davidson, his wife, respondents. Foreclosure of mortgage. Notice of sale.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Special Master in Chancery acting in the above styled cause will on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1917, between the legal hours of sale, offer for sale and sell in front of the court house door in Osceola County, Florida, to the highest and best bidder for cash therefor, Lot 1 of the Florida Agricultural Company's Sub-division of Section 32 in Township 25 South, Range 31 East of Tallahassee Meridian; said lands lying in Osceola County, Florida. The same will be made under a final decree entered in the above entitled case on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1917. The complainant is by said decree authorized to be a bidder at said sale and to be allowed credit on his bid after paying in cash the costs of court; said credit to the amount of the sums due him by said decree.

Witness my hand at Kissimmee, Florida, on this the 28th day of July, A. D. 1917.

JOHN S. CADEL, as Special Master in Chancery in said case. 49-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN COURT OF COUNTY JUDGE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

In re Estate of C. John, Osceola County.

To all Creditors, Legatees, Distributees and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate:

You, and each of you are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you, or either of you, may have against the estate of C. John, deceased, late of Osceola County, Florida, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

Dated Aug. 8, A. D. 1917.

50-9t M. N. JOHN, Administrator.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held on September 15th, A. D. 1917, in the following territory, to-wit:

Being in Osceola County, Florida, and more particularly described as beginning at the northeast corner of Osceola county, Florida, being the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 25 South, Range 34 East, and run thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 25 South, Range 31 East; thence south along the range line dividing Ranges 30 and 31 to the northern boundary of East Lake Tohopekaliga; thence southwesterly across said lake to the outlet of the canal connecting East Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Tohopekaliga; thence along the eastern bank of said canal to Lake Tohopekaliga; thence following the meanderings of said lake around the eastern and southern boundary thereof to the margin of the canal connecting Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Cypress; thence along the east bank of said canal to the margin of Lake Cypress; thence around the northern boundary of said lake to the township line dividing Townships 27 and 28; thence along said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 32 and 33; thence south along said range line to the township line dividing Townships 28 and 29; thence east along said township line to the eastern boundary of Osceola county; thence north along the eastern boundary of said county to the point of beginning; to determine whether or not said territory shall be constituted into a special road and bridge district and permanent roads and bridges constructed and paid for by the issue and sale of bonds as specified in said petition. A general description of the roads and bridges to be constructed, the estimated cost of same and the manner in which payment for the construction of same is to be made are as follows:

Commencing on the east boundary line of the corporate limits of the town of St. Cloud, Florida, on the south side of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the old county road, and running thence east and northeasterly by Ashton to intersect the line of roadway now grading and extending east through section 5, Township 26 South Range 31 East; thence continuing with said roadway to the center line of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 26 South, Range 31 East; thence south with the said line to the section line dividing Sections 5 and 8, Township 26 South, Range 31 East; thence east along the section line dividing Section 5 and 8, 4 and 9, and 3 and 10, in Township 26 South, Range 31 East, to a point about on the half section line; thence following the line of the graded road in a southeasterly direction through Sections 10 and 11 and through part of Section 14, in Township 26 South, Range 31 East; thence in a slightly northeasterly direction through the south half of Section 13, Township 26 South, Range 31 East, and through the north part of Section 18, Township 26 South Range 32 East; thence through Section 17, Township 26 South, Range 32 East, to the intersection of the road leading from Narcoossee to Melbourne; thence southeasterly along said road to a point about the middle of Section 28, Township 26 South Range 32 East; thence leaving said road and running in a generally southeasterly direction through Sections 26 and 27, and the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 26 South, Range 32 East, following the new grade for said road; thence in a slightly northeastern direction through Section 35 and about the west three-quarters of Section 36, Township 26 South, Range 32 East; thence in a slightly southeastern direction following the line of the present grading to the eastern boundary line of Section 36, Township 26 South, Range 32 East; thence easterly through Sections 31 and 32 and the West half of 33, Township 26 South, Range 33 East, thence southeasterly to a point north of the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 26 South, Range 33 East; crossing the township line between Sections 25 of Township 26 South, Range 33 East, and Section 2 of Township 27 South, Range 33 East, thence southeasterly through Sections 2 and 12, in Township 26 South Range 33 East, and Sections 18, 20, 28 and Section 34, in Township 27 South Range 34 East; thence in an easterly direction to the Osceola county line to a point to intersect the Brevard county road.

The above described road is to be Eight (8) feet wide and shall be surfaced with brick with concrete curbing and cement grouting.

All bridges shall be constructed, where required, of iron, cement or wood, or either or all of said materials and of sufficient span to meet the requirements of the locality as decided on by the engineer in charge of the work.

The said proposed roads and bridges are within the territory hereinbefore described.

The payment for the construction of said roads and bridges is to be made by the issue and sale of bonds of the said special road and bridge district to the amount of $265,000.00

Said bonds shall bear interest from the date of issuance at the rate of six per cent per annum, the interest to be due and payable semi-annually and represented by interest coupons

Only duly qualified electors who are freeholders shall be entitled to vote at such election.

The places for holding said election in said territory and the inspectors and clerks appointed for said election are as follows:

Precinct No. 4, St. Cloud:—Edward George, J. I. Cummings, Ralph Reynolds, inspectors; D. H. Gill, clerk.

Precinct No. 5, Deer Park:—W. R. Nettles, Young Tindall, J. W. Tracy, inspectors; W. H. Kempfer, clerk.

Precinct No. 8, Narcoossee:—R. L. Evans, J. C. Tison, C. W. Bruns, inspectors; F. W. Hill, clerk.

ERNEST MACH, Chairman.

Attest: J. L. OVERSTREET, Clerk. 50-5t

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held on September 15th, A. D. 1917, in the following territory, to-wit:

Being in Osceola county, Florida and more particularly described as beginning at the northeast corner of Township 25, Range 34 East, being the northeast corner of Osceola county, Florida, and run thence west along the north boundary of Osceola county aforesaid, to the northwest corner of Township 25 South, Range 31 East; thence south along the western boundary of said township two miles; thence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast entry of the canal leading from East Lake Tohopekaliga in a southwesterly direction to Lake Tohopekaliga; thence along the east bank of the said canal to Lake Tohopekaliga; thence in a southerly direction along the meanderings of the east shore of Lake Tohopekaliga to the canal leading from Lake Tohopekaliga to Lake Cypress; thence along the east shore of said canal in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south boundary of Township 27 South, Range 30 East; thence east along the township line to the northwest corner of Township 28 South, Range 33 East; thence south along the range line three miles; thence east on the quarter-section line to the eastern boundary of Township 28 South, Range 33 East; thence south on the range line to the southeast corner of Township 28 South Range 33 East; thence east along the township line to the southeast corner of Township 28 South, Range 34 East; thence north along the eastern boundary of Osceola county to the point of beginning; to determine whether or not said territory shall be constituted into a special road and bridge district and permanent roads and bridges constructed and paid for by the issue and sale of bonds as specified in said petition. A general description of the roads and bridges to be constructed, the estimated cost of same and the manner in which payment for the construction of same is to be made are as follows:

Commencing at the canal between East Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Tohopekaliga, at the crossing of the county road leading from Kissimmee to St. Cloud, and running thence along said county road through St. Cloud to or near Ashton; thence by the most practicable route in a general southeasterly direction through Township 26 South, Range 31 East; Township 26 South, Range 32 East; Township 26 South and Township 27 South, Range 33 East; Township 27 South, Range 34 East, to Deer Park and thence east to the Brevard county western boundary, a distance of approximately 30 miles.

Also a spur commencing at or near Ashton and running thence north to Narcoossee, a distance of about four miles.

All roads as herein specified shall be nine (9) feet wide, and shall be hard surfaced with asphalt, or bituminous concrete.

All bridges shall be constructed, where required, of iron, cement or wood, or either or all of such materials.

The said proposed roads and bridges are within the territory hereinbefore described.

The payment for the construction of said roads and bridges is to be made by the issue and sale of bonds of the said special road and bridge district to the amount of $275,000.00.

Said bonds shall bear interest from the date of issuance at the rate of six per cent per annum, the interest to be due and payable semi-annually and represented by interest coupons

Only duly qualified electors who are freeholders shall be entitled to vote at such election.

The places for holding said election in said territory and the inspectors and clerks appointed for said election are as follows:

Precinct No. 4, St. Cloud:—P. F. Morgan, J. K. Conn, E. E. Livermore inspectors; and Fred Kenney, clerk.

Precinct No. 5, Deer Park—W. R. Nettles, Young Tindall, J. W. Tracy inspectors; W. H. Kempfer, clerk.

Precinct No. 8, Narcoossee—H. H. Hull, M. L. Tindall, C. B. Buckley inspectors; S. J. Entriken, clerk.

ERNEST MACH, Chairman.

Attest: J. L. OVERSTREET, Clerk. 50-5t

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE FOR BIDS

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of St. Cloud, Florida, on August 20th, 1917, the said City Council will receive, open and consider bids, at the Clerk's office in said City, on Friday, September 14th, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., for the grading, curbing and paving in said City of the following named streets:

Tenth Street: Florida Avenue to Ohio Avenue, 24 feet wide. Ohio Avenue to Indiana Avenue, 20 feet wide. Indiana Avenue to East Corporation limit, 8 feet wide. Massachusetts Avenue to Kentucky Avenue, 28 feet wide. Kentucky Avenue to Missouri Avenue, 18 feet wide.

Massachusetts Avenue: Eleventh Street to Right of Way of A. C. L. Ry., 28 feet wide.

Florida Avenue: Seventh Street to Eleventh Street, 15 feet wide on each side of parking in center.

Pennsylvania Avenue: Railroad right of way to Lake Front Boulevard, 15 feet wide.

Curbing to be of 4x14 granite, 4 1-2 x12 cement, or combined cement curb 4 1-2x12 and 18 inch, 24 inch, 30 inch or 36 inch gutter. Paving material to be of vitrified brick, asphaltic concrete, asphalt macadam or cement concrete. Certified check for $500.00, payable to the City Treasurer, shall accompany each bid. The successful bidder will be required to give reasonable bond for performance of contract. Payment to be made either in cash or in certificates of indebtedness issued under Chapter 6864 Laws of Florida, Acts of 1915, at par value drawing eight per cent annual interest. All bids to be addressed to City Council of the City of St. Cloud, care Fred B. Kenney, City Clerk St. Cloud, Fla.

By order of the Council, dated August 20th, 1917.

Fred B. Kenney,
City Clerk of the City of St. Cloud, Fla. 52-4t

Dr. Martin Conducting Service in St. Cloud

Dr. Martin, from Jacksonville, District Superintendent, has been here since last Saturday evening, preaching both morning and evening Sabbath, and on Monday evening delivered his lecture on our obligation to "Uncle Sam," at this the most important epoch of our National history. He was greeted with a large and very appreciative audience, and held his hearers from start to finish. The lecture was logical, helpful and withal seasoned with humor enough to make it the more heartily received. The many phases from profane and sacred historic facts showed many things in new light. A freewill offering was taken up at the close for the benefit of the local church. Tuesday evening he preached a Sunday School sermon, a Sabbath School rally occasion, and this was no less helpful for teacher and pupil and all present. In the course of the services it made known the fact that several in the audience had been more than sixty years in the Sabbath School, and one of two over seventy. Last evening Mr. Martin conducted the third quarterly conference and business of the church at the close of the services.

If You Have a Printing Want

WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS

Come in and see us at your first opportunity. Do not wait until the very last moment, but give us a little time, and we will show you what high-class work we are producing at this office

St. Cloud Tribune

SAVE THE WASTE

We buy old iron, brass, copper — aluminum and rubber —

If you have anything going to waste in these lines, bring them in. Uncle Sam needs them now. We pay full value.

We carry a full line of Hardware, Roofing and Builders' Supplies, Enamel Ware, Stoves and Kitchen Supplies. See our goods. Get our prices.

W. B. MAKINSON CO.

OPPOSITE DEPOT ST. CLOUD, FLA.

To Melmaker Friends

Glenburn, N. D., Aug. 17th, 1917.

To the Editor St. Cloud Tribune:

As we cannot write to all our friends in St. Cloud we hereby thank and remember each individual enquiring about our welfare. We arrived safely on June 20th and was taken to a member's home where we stayed for some six days until our house was fixed up more conveniently. The crops in this part are very poor. Lack of rains, two or three days rather warm with hot winds, otherwise it has been very pleaant and is now just fine for us who came from the genial climate of Florida. The atmosphere suits us much better, but how about the winters? Well, that will be a later question. We are enjoying it now getting along fine. Plenty of good milk, butter and eggs. These are cheaper than in St. Cloud, while some other things are higher. However, it does not look like poor times at our Ladis Aid. Over sixty at each meeting and the "eats" are great. We are going to enlarge our church building, work to begin next week. Graded lessons in our Sunday school. Mrs. M. teaches the women's Bible class. We are pained to hear of your disatrous fire. With best wishes to all.

John and M. I. Melmaker.

Destiny of the Hermit's Lament

What! a football with scarce an echo,
Altho a presence which fills all space,
'Tis Old Father Time. You are welcome, be seated.
The table is set and the chairs all in place,
While phantoms and phantisies occupy space
And dear ones in memory our simple board grace.
You come to shatter our castle, built of cards or of stone,
But you are welcome as we are weary and worn.
So we bid you enter, tho it be our last call,
But ere we go hence in unlimited space.
We drink to the past with a cheery, bright face,
The past, with its pleasures, its hopes and its fears,
With budding aspirations, watered with tears.
Fill your cup to the brim, let your chalice run over.
Quaff to the lees, to pass reality.
The future 'tis but a dream in store,
So we board the bark, willy-nilly to cross the bar of tears,
But Faith's at the prow, with Hope as a salvage, while Charity steers.

Good-bye, Old World, we doff our hat to thee.
Thou hast been both cruel and kind.
Our indulgent parent to a somewhat fretful child,
Our race is run. Time is no more, so farewell to thee.
The sails are set, the life-line parts,
And the bark with her unrevealed secret starts,
We place our trust in Faith, Hope and Charity.
As we drift onward to the promised haven of Immortality.

H. E. S., Kissimmee.

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SWEET POTATO CATERPILLARS

J. R. Watson,

Brown, velvety caterpillars are sometimes very destructive to sweet potato plants during July, August and early September. Often, they strip the leaves from an entire field of vines. They usually appear first in spots in the field. If not checked, the caterpillars will spread from these spots to the whole field, traveling after the fashion of army worms to which they are closely related. In fact, one species is sometimes called the "semi-tropical army worm."

Although the defoliated vines may put out new leaves and continue to grow after the worms have passed, the yield of tubers is always greatly reduced, and may be entirely destroyed as a result of the attack.

Control by Spraying

The most thorough and the surest method of killing the caterpillar is to spray the vines with lead arsenate, using one pound of the powder or two pounds of the paste, mixed with fifty gallons of water. It is well to add to the mixture the milk obtained by slaking two pounds of quick lime in hot water and then straining it. This will prevent any burning of the leaves, otherwise possible, by the arsenical.

Control by Dusting

A cheaper method of control is to dust the plants in the early morning, using a mixture of powdered arsenate of lead and thoroughly air-slaked or hydrated lime. Use from two to four times as much lime as arsenate. This mixture can be applied by means of a coarse burlap bag, shaken over the vines, but a better method is to use a dusting machine designed for such work.

Control by Poisoned Bait

These sweet potato caterpillars are closely related to cutworms, and many outbreaks have been quickly and cheaply controlled by means of the "Kansas bait," which has been used so successfully against cutworms as well as grasshoppers for which it was originally made.

To make this bait mix together thoroughly twenty pounds of bran, five pounds of cottonseed meal, and one pound of paris green. Then grate or chop finely, rind, pulp and all, three or four lemons into two and one half gallons of water and add two quarts of molasses. Oranges or grapefruit will do, but lemons or limes are better. Dampen the dry bran and paris green mixture with this liquid until the whole mass is moist but not sloppy. It should be of such consistency that it will fall in fine flakes when sown broadcast over the vines. This poisoned mash should be put out either in the evening or early morning so that it will not dry too quickly. In the evening would be better as the caterpillars would have longer to feed upon it before it becomes dry. If properly sown will fall in such small flakes that there will be no danger to fowls or wild birds picking it up.

Instead of the mixture of bran and cottonseed meal either may be used alone, in which case twenty-five pounds ar required. Bitter molasses such as New Orleans, stale bran or meal, should not be used in making this bait. The bait should be made up fresh each day. The amount provided by this formula should be sufficient for a field of four or five acres.

Fall army worms also sometimes strip sweet potato vines. The foregoing measures will serve to control them as well as grasshoppers which always do more or less damage.

Natural Enemies

Birds are important enemies of nearly all caterpillars. The insectivorous wild birds on the farm should be carefully protected from hunters and cats. Domestic fowls, especially turkeys, eat many caterpillars and will quickly check an outbreak of these insects if given the run of the field. If fowls are housed in portable colony houses, the houses may be moved to the edge of the infested field. The caterpillars make a good poultry food, materially reducing the feed bill.

Electrical Sparks

A newly invented electric pistol ignites the charge with current from a flashlight battery.

An electrically heated coffee percolator made of earthenware has recently been patented.

More than 6,000 tons of electrically refined zinc is produced in Norway each year.

New York is carrying the enlistment appeal home to patriotic young men through a big electric sign.

A Spokane Washington, inventor has patented a device by means of which electricity is adapted to cleaning sidewalks.

An electric safety razor uses a circular blade which is rotated at a high speed by a tiny electric motor.

The navy department is planning to build an electric shop at the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, which will cost more than half a million dollars.

Electric vehicles are being introduced by automobile dealers of Bergan, Norway, where the roads are unusually hilly, the average grade being ten per cent.

What is probably the first underground ore concentrating mill in the world is situated near the Mountain Top mine at Ouray, Col. It is electrically operated.

Electrically operated dredges are used in the Klondike country to recover gold from the frozen gravel of the creek beds.

French engineers have estimated that Italy could secure 5,000,000 electrical horsepower from the water powers of rivers if they were all harnessed.

More electrical machinery for the United States Navy is being built at Schenectady than in any other city in the country, says W. L. R. Emmett, a member of the naval advisory board and electric drive expert of the General Electric Company.

The first electrically propelled fire boats have been placed in service by the city of Chicago. They are 125 feet long and can deliver 9,000 gallons of water per minute at a pressure of 150 lbs. to the square inch.

An electric melting furnace of new design which will do the work of nine old style gas furnaces is soon to be installed in the Philadelphia mint to melt up the nickel and copper used in coinage.

Since the "plant a back yard garden" movement started, amateur gardeners in several cities have found a high powered gas filled Mazda lamp hung over the garden from a clothes line to be a great aid to garden work at night.

Mazda lamps have been developed to a point where the average life is 1,000 hours. This is equivalent to burning a Mazda lamp continuously day and night for one month and 11 days.

The United States leads the world in electrical development, says Prof. Savog, head of the electrical department of the Kioto Imperial University. Prof. Savog is touring the country for the purpose of inspecting electrical developments.

The coast artillery branch of the United States army has recently perfected a new type of submarine mine electrically controlled from shore with which to protect our shores from foreign attack.

A monster searchlight of 500,000,000 candle power has been purchased by the government and installed on the aviation field at Hempstead, L. I. The powerful light will be used in connection with aerial maneuvers.

Polishing apples displayed on fruit stands is not always done with sanitary precautions which would appeal to the appetite of most fruit buyers. A new electrically driven contrivance cleans the fruit and polishes it for display at the rate of a carload a day.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY and BUYER'S GUIDE

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pleted it will rise 375 feet above the bed of the river and the power will be used for generating electricity.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has begun to electrify the Puget Sond end of the transcontinental line. The new line will pass through vast virgin forests which the electrification process will protect from the fire hazard of steam locomotive operation.

Apartment house builders are now considering the adoption of a new electric cooling device which will keep the apartments comfortably cool in summer just as heat keeps them warm in winter. It is estimated that the cost of keeping an apartment cool in certain localities will not exceed $5 or $6 a month.

Trainmen on the Northern Pacific railroad are enthusiastic over the new electric hand lanterns recently adopted by he railroad. The light is 85 per cent brighter than the old oil flame, for the lamps are fitted with he new and highly efficient Mazda lamps. The batteries are guaranteed to supply energy continuously for seventy-two hours and the majority have done much better than that.

Get the Hogs in Condition

Unless hogs are in good physical condition they will not respond readily to heavier feeding and consequently they will not make the daily gains in keeping with the amount of food used. It is very essential that hogs be put into that good condition before the heavier feeding begins, says J. M. Scott of the University of Florida experiment station.

The two classes of pests most likely to be found on unthrifty hogs are worms and lice. The lice can be killed by dipping the hogs and the worms may be eradicated by a system of treatment in keeping with the kind of worm to be dealt with. Lung and kidney worms may be rendered less troublesome if the pastures and feeding pens are rotated and the sleeping quarters are thoroughly disinfected. Smoking the hogs, causing them to cough violently, may give some relief from lung worms.

If the herd is affected by stomach and intestinal worms a good vermifuge or turpentine will remove them, and the same sanitary measures as recommended above should be used.

Whatever is the cause of an unthrifty condition in the herd, remove it whether you are going to put the hogs on heavier feed to get them ready for the market or not. A hog is just a hog, but he responds to good treatment the same as any other animal.

LIBERTY COUNTY DRY BY A BIG MAJORITY

Telegrams to individuals here from Liberty county state that the local option election held there to see whether Liberty county should be legally dry or remain wet resulted in the county voting dry by a six to one majority. A large vote was polled. "Good white votes did it," said one message.

Liberty was one of the two counties in the state which had no saloons but which had never held a local option election on the liquor question and was therefore wet. A county in Florida is not dry until it so votes unless it be created out of territory that has voted dry. Wakulla is the other county and Wakulla and Liberty couties both existed when the present constitution was adopted.

Liberty county will be affected in the future by the Wells quart-a-month bill but it was not before this election.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—100 acres, ready for the plow; house, 7 rooms; large barn; ¼ mile of church; 3 stores, postoffice, depot; one crop should pay for it; fine opportunity for subdivision. E. I. Kames, St. Cloud. 11-tf

TEN ACRES fine land; tracts 74 and 87 in Section 24, Twp. 26, R. 30 E. within two miles of the city. I can not handle this land myself but will sell and give very easy terms. Write W. W. Young, Liberty Center, Ohio 50-5

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—6-room cottage, $20 per month. Apply to F. E. Williams, St. Cloud, 51-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

FURNISHED ROOMS—For light housekeeping. Grand view of entire lake. Address "Wentworth Cottage," St. Cloud, Florida, 49-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good work horse. Apply Edd George, at the ice factory. 46-tf

FOR SALE—New Peanut and Pop Corn Roaster. Particulars of C. V. Kenney. 52-tf

FOR SALE—Pair of good work horses, transfer wagon and two sets of harness; very cheap for immediate sale for cash. Address "Teams," in care the Tribune. 49-4tp

FOR SALE—A mule, light and work harness, briggy and light wagon, two plows, harrow and cultivator. L. D. Frost. 51-3t

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LOST—Waterman Fountain Pen on west side N. Y. Ave., between railroad and Twelfth street. Reward if returned to Lakeview Hotel.

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